TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$1 50
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Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Washington, July 22, '63

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the First National Bank of Huntingdon, in the County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking: Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the currency, do hereby certify that the said First National Bank of Huntingdon, County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In Testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and seal of office this twenty-second day of July, 1863.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency. (Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.)

COG WHEELS! WARRANTED! WITH

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER!

No. 1. *Large Family Wringer*, $10,00
No. 2. *Medium* " " 7,00
No. 2½ " " 6,00
No. 3. *Small* " " 5,00
No. 8. *Large Hotel*, " 14,00
No. 18. *Medium Laundry* { to run by steam or hand } 18,00
No. 22. *Large* " { to run by steam or hand } 30,00

Nos. 2½ and 3 have no Cogs. All others are warranted.

*No. 2 is the size generally used in private families.

ORANGE JUDD, of the "American Agriculturist," says of the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

"A child can readily wring out a tubfull of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a CLOTHES SAVER! A TIME SAVER! and a STRENGTH SAVER! The saving of garments will alone pay a large per centage on its cost. We think the machine much more than "pays for itself every year" in the saving of garments! There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank-shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and it is as good as NEW after nearly FOUR YEARS' CONSTANT USE.

Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in every particular.

No Wringer can be Durable without Cog Wheels.

A good CANVASSER wanted in every town.

☞ On receipt of the price from places where no one is selling, we will send the Wringer *free of expense.*

For particulars and circulars address R. C. BROWNING, 343 Broadway, N. Y.

Aug. 12, '63.

MEN WANTED

FOR THE INVALID CORPS.

Only those faithful soldiers who, from wounds or the hardships of war, are no longer fit for active field duty, will be received in this Corps of Honor. Enlistments will be for three years, unless sooner discharged. Pay and allowance same as for officers and men of the United States infantry; except that no premium or bounties for enlistment will be allowed. This will not invalidate any pensions or bounties which may be due for previous services.

For the convenience of service, the men will be selected for three grades of duty. Those who are most efficient and able-bodied, and capable of performing guard duty, etc., will be armed with muskets, and assigned to companies of the First Battalion. Those of the next degree of efficiency, including those who have lost a hand or an arm; and the least effective, including those who have lost a foot or leg, to the companies of the Second or Third Battalions; they will be armed with swords.

The duties will be to act chiefly as provost guards and garrisons for cities; guards for hospitals and other public buildings; and as clerks, orderlies, &c. If found necessary, they may be assigned to forts, &c.

Acting Assistant Provost Marshals General are authorized to appoint officers of the Regular Service, or of the Invalid Corps, to administer the oath of enlistment to those men who have completely fulfilled the prescribed conditions of admission to the Invalid Corps, viz:

1. That the applicant is unfit for service in the field.
2. That he is fit for the duties, or some of them, indicated above.
3. That he is now in the service, he was honorably discharged.
4. That he is meritorious and deserving.

For enlistment or further information, apply to the Board of Enrollment for the district in which the applicant is a resident.

By order of JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

J. D. CAMPBELL, Captain and Provost Marshal.

Huntingdon, July 8, 1863.

S. I. F. D. E.

STATON ISLAND.

FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., Proprietors.

☞ OFFICES, No. 47 NORTH EIGHTH St., PHILADELPHIA, AND 5 & 7 JOHN St., NEW YORK.

Our success in DYEING & CLEANSING GARMENTS of *Velvet, Cloth, Silk, Merino, De Laine, &c., &c.*, and SHAWLS of almost every description, is so well known that we only desire to remind our friends and the public generally, that the season for getting ready their Fall Goods is now at hand!

☞ *Goods received and returned by Express.*

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,
August 19, 1863.—3m.

ISAAC K. STAUFFER,

WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER,

MANUFACTURER OF SILVER WARE and IMPORTER OF WATCHES,

No. 148 North Second st., Corner Quarry, PHILADELPHIA.

He has constantly on hand an assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Lepine and Plain Watches, Fine Gold Chains, Seals and Keys, Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Bracelets, Miniature Cases, Medallions, Lockets, Pencils, Thimbles, Spectacles, Silver Table, Dessert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons; Sugar Spoons, Cups, Napkin Rings, Fruit and Butter Knives, Shields, Combs, Diamond Pointed Pens, etc.—*all of which will be sold low for Cash!*

I. TOBIAS & CO'S best quality full jewelled Patent Lever Movements constantly on hand; also other Makers' of superior quality.

N. B.—*Old Gold and Silver bought for Cash.*

Sept. 9, 1863—1y.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY IN THE

GIRARD

Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,

PHILADELPHIA.

NO MARINE RISKS—FIRE RISKS ONLY TAKEN.

Perpetual policies granted on brick and stone buildings. Limited policies granted on frame or log buildings, merchandise and furniture.

☞ *No premium notes required, consequently no assessments made.*

R. ALLISON MILLER, Agt. for Huntingdon & adjoining Cos.

Sept6,1863

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XIX. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1863. NO. 21.

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BILL HEADS,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
LABELS, &c., &c., &c.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK, AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OUR COUNTRY.

It is all ours:—
Ours from the placid western sea
To the emerald eastern slopes;
Ours by our father's history,
Ours by our children's hopes.

It is all ours:—
Ours from the north lakes' crystal waves
To the silver southern foam:
Ours by the changeless right of graves,
Ours by the lives to come.

It is all ours:—
Ours by the homes that deck the land,
Ours by the pathways trod;
Ours by the ages' stern demand,
Ours by the gift of God.

It is all ours:
Ours by the patriot's holy love,
Ours by his deathly throe;
Ours by the starry fing above.
Ours by the blood below.

It is all ours:—
Ours by the freeman's title deed,
To the land of liberty;
Ours for the freeman's sacred creed,
Ours for humanity.

Harper's Weekly.

Border State Politics.

The States of Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri, are exempted from the emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln. So far as laws and proclamations are concerned, these States retain their slaves as of old. To get the support of these six States has been the specialty of the so-called Democratic politicians of the North. Their platform and their policy has especially been to conciliate these Border States.

How have they succeeded? Look first to Missouri, the only contest has been between the Radicals who with slavery instantly and forever abolished and the conservatives who only ask a system of gradualism like that adopted by Pennsylvania.

The returns of the late elections show the Radicals to be dominant over the combined vote of the conservatives and all stripes of sympathizers with secession. In fact Missouri to-day, is more Radical than Pennsylvania.

The same is practically true of "My Maryland," which the bayonets of the Union troops alone, kept from joining secession. The Union emancipation candidate for Comptroller, has some 25,000 majority—and four of the five candidates for Congress, are unconditional Union. The contest was fought on her own soil, and Maryland is true to the stars and stripes. In little Delaware, Charles Brown, of tinder box notoriety, leads the secession Democracy in the contest for Congress.

But Mr. Brown, broken down in Pennsylvania, is not going to be any more lucky in Delaware. We have no doubt that the Union emancipation candidate will triumph by a decided majority. In West Virginia they only appear to have had one set of candidates—all the successful candidates for State and national offices, are Unconditional Union.

In Tennessee no elections have been or are likely to be held for some time; but Gov. Johnson and most of the loyal men of that State, appear to be openly on the side of freedom and against slavery. The only apparent exception is in Kentucky. The Union party swept the State by a very large vote in last August. Since that time the successful candidates have been exhibiting about as much sympathy with human slavery as passes current among Northern Copperheads. In fact if Copperheadism had not gotten so dreadful an overthrow at the polls, this was to have been the platform upon which a part of Kentucky Unionists, Jeff Davis traitors, and Northern Copperheads were all to have stood in the Presidential's campaign of 1864.

Another wing of Unionism in Kentucky is in favor of the eradication of slavery from the State, and of course, goes in to sustain President Lincoln without any ifs or buts. We have no doubt that by the time of another annual election, that the Union party will come to a platform common to the other border States. Slavery in these States, though not touched by the President's proclamation, is practically ended. They themselves will soon find it out. Unionism in Kentucky will soon come to mean the same thing it does all over the country. No political party has ever made so egregrious a blunder, as did the leaders of the Northern Copperheads. They risked everything to conciliate the governing classes in the Border States. But these States themselves have repudiated all such proffered friendship. The Northern Democracy now find themselves doomed, by the very States for whose conciliation the whole platform was erected.—*Pittsburg Commercial.*

What the Election in Maryland Decides.—The Baltimore *American* says the election in that State, just held, has decided that Maryland hereafter is to be a free State. The people have decided in favor of a Convention to blot out Slavery. The vote for General Goldsborough was the test on the question of speedy emancipation. Baltimore has given a vote nearly unanimous on the question. The imposition of a test oath on every voter whose loyalty was suspected, doubtless kept many from voting.

THE OHIO ELECTION.

Speech of the Governor-elect. The Result a Union, not a party Triumph.

Mr. Brough delivered an address at Painsville, Ohio, Oct 16. He enunciates sound doctrine—doctrine that no one, whatever may be his party bias, can say it is not strictly true and in accordance with the dictates of every sentiment of honest patriotism. Here is what he says:

"This is not a triumph of any man. No man could have won it and no man in the State ever merited such an ovation. *Neither is it a triumph of any party*, as we have heretofore classified and understood them. Party lines, to a great extent, have been obliterated in this contest. Masses of both parties have joined to swell the great triumph, *and the line of division has been between those who were friends of the Government and the country on the one side, and the opponents of these on the other.* And why should not men of all parties thus have united? Nineteen years ago I stood in this same grove and followed Gov. Corwin in party discussion.—What was our ground of contest? I contended that the principles of my party were best calculated to perpetuate the Government, and promote the prosperity of our common country.—The Governor contended that the principles of his party were adapted to the same end. The purpose was the same. We were like two parties going to mill, each contending that his was the smoothest and best road. By and by there comes in the tread of this rebellion. What is more natural than that we should say to each other:—Here is a new element that seeks to overthrow and destroy this Government that we are both trying to preserve—that is threatening to tear down our mill.—Suppose we lay aside our warfare, and join our forces to subjugate this common enemy? Why, my brother Democrat, should we have faltered in such a crisis? The place of the old democrat had always been on the side of the country in its hour of peril, and this was no time to shrink from that duty. We should instinctively have sprung, as a body, into the breach.

"When the war broke out the Republicans held the political power in the State. They invited us to bury party divisions, and join in a great party to sustain the government.—They offered to divide with us the posts of duty and responsibility.—They gave us our present excellent Governor, and a glorious thing it was for the State they did so. They met us in the spirit of liberality, and have acted in good faith. But the question was not one of office or place, it was one of principle, and the Democrats who failed to strike hands upon it necessarily admitted that there was more of patriotism and love of country among his old political opponents than in the ranks of his own party. This I, for one was not willing to do. *We have simply put aside our party contests and joined in a common cause to save our common country.* By this union we have achieved the great victory over which we rejoice to-day.

"But this is not your victory only; it is the victory of the whole nation. For in Ohio we have fought the battle of the whole Union. If Ohio had been taken from the loyal and placed among the disloyal States—if her great civil and military power had been placed in the hands of a rebel sympathizer with traitors—your cause was lost. With *New-York controlled by Seymour, Pennsylvania in the hands of Woodward, and Ohio given over to the candidate now so badly defeated, there would have been nothing left of us but the triumph of the rebellion, and the dismemberment of the Union.*

Thank God! that cloud has passed away—that bitter cup has not been pressed to our lips. We have rescued our own homes and firesides from civil war, even within our own borders.

"Had we been a united people at the North, this rebellion would to-day have been at an end. Many honest and well meaning men have been deluded into opposition to the means necessary to crush it. For these, there should be a trial and opportunity for repentance. But for the leaders who have sinned against light and knowledge, and sought to prostrate the interests of the nation for mere partisan purposes, there can be but little prayer for forgiveness. *Their purpose has been unholy, and their hands are red with the blood of men, sacrificed through their conduct, on many a battle field.*—Let them remain among us as visible monuments of treason: as marks "for scorn to point its slow unmoving finger at." They have carped at and criticised to the public ear the measures of the Government to crush the rebellion, and yet, more than other means, their opposition to the Government has forced upon it the very measures they condemned. *I have found it a very fair test that when a man was cavilling at the acts of the Government he had treason in his heart and was only seeking a justification for it.*

"But let us not dwell upon the name of the man who has opposed us. Let him go into oblivion. It is immaterial who led the party opposed to the Government. And their great leader has at least the merit of consistency. *He has always openly opposed you, and sympathised with rebellion.* From the beginning he declared his opposition to the war. He led that infamous five who resisted every measure of Congress. He has never stooped to deceive you. But the others, who, calling themselves Democrats, have borne his banners and fought his battles, are mousing and hunting after peace and power. Let them not be forgotten.

Subscribe for the Globe.

The Riots at Mauch Chunk.

[Special correspondence of The Press.]

MAUCH CHUNK, Nov. 7, 1863.

Several accounts appeared within the last few days in Philadelphia and New York papers of the "riots" in this region, and the murder of Mr. G. K. Smith, one of our best and most valuable citizens. The accounts given are, as far as they go, substantially correct. The murders committed, however, are not "riots," but the work of assassins, extensively organized throughout the coal region, and the leading Copperheads are the chief instigators.

The murderers are all Irish, organized under the name of "Buckshots" for the avowed purpose of resisting the draft. They number probably several thousand in the mines of Beaver Meadow, Colerain, Jeansville, Hazleton, Audenried, Yorktown, Frenchtown, Spring Mountain, and Mount Pleasant. They are all armed, either with shot-guns, rifles, muskets, or revolvers. The most notorious Copperheads of our place counselled them to arm themselves "to defend their liberties," and "to resist the tyranny of the Lincoln despotism." The beasts duped by these demagogues declare their determination to drive out of the mines every one who is not of their own stripe, and a number of Welshmen, Englishmen, Protestant Irish, Americans, and Germans, have been waylaid and murdered by them during the last two or three months. About two months ago one of these "Buckshots" was arrested near Beaver Meadow, and lodged in our jail on a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill. On the following night over one hundred armed Buckshots marched into town, well armed, arriving here about one o'clock in the morning, surrounded the jail, and rescued the prisoner. No effort was made by the civil authorities to arrest the offenders, although the Grand Jury, last month, presented the names of a number of persons who participated in the outrage. The District Attorney, being of the most malignant stamp of Copperheads, refused, and continues to refuse, any steps calculated to bring these villains to justice. The High Sheriff of the county, it is believed, would prefer doing his duty, but he being in the Copperhead boat, cannot do so. He has made no effort to raise a *posse commitatus* for the arrest of these or any other outlaws in our county. Even one of the associate judges of our court, and leading officer of one of the most prosperous and respectable local corporations, it is said, discountenanced any effort to arrest "Buckshots," simply because they (the Democracy) "need their votes and must not offend them."

Thus encouraged by our local authorities, these outlaws frequently declared their determination to not only kill every officer who would undertake to enforce the draft, but also to put out of the way every one suspected of sympathy with the government. They openly declare now their determination to secure entire control of all the mines, and to stop the shipment of coal, and thus deprive the navy of this indispensable article.

The deputy provost marshal of the county recently received a company of the Invalid Corps, to protect him and his assistants in serving notices on the drafted men of the infected district. Beaver Meadow was selected as headquarters, and the notices were served without serious difficulty. In each of the mining villages the well disposed citizens earnestly appealed to the marshal for permanent military protection, but the force under him was barely strong enough to move from mine to mine and protect the officers whilst discharging their duties. The last notices were served on Wednesday, and the military marched back to Beaver Meadow.

On the same day, Mr. G. K. Smith, one of the proprietors of the Yorktown mines, with his wife, visited Mauch Chunk, and remained over night at the Mansion House. On Thursday afternoon, he went home, in a two horse carriage, and arrived there early in the evening, and being somewhat indisposed, retired at 9 o'clock, about which time somebody knocked at the door, which was opened by Mrs. Smith, and an individual in soldier's uniform entered, and said he had a letter for Mr. Smith from Mauch Chunk, on important business. Mrs. Smith proposed to hand it to him, but the villain in soldier's clothes insisted upon giving it to him personally, saying that was his positive order. Mrs. Smith then retired to Mr. Smith's apartment and informed him of the very important letter for him. He soon entered the room, received what purported to be a letter, and stepped up to the light to open and read it, when the villain stepped up behind him and shot him through the head, killing him instantly. As soon as the shot was fired, the door opened and a gang of Buckshot assassins rushed in, and Mr. Ulrick, clerk in Mr. Smith's store, who was also in the house, came in the room by way of another door. He succeeded in killing one Buckshot, but received a ball through the thigh himself. Mrs. Smith received three bullet holes thro' her dress, but succeeded in making her escape without injury. The dead Irishman was carried away by his fellow-ruffians, and thus far none of the gang have been identified.

The alleged reason for this most cowardly and brutish murder is, that Mr. Smith was suspected of having furnished the deputy provost marshal a map of the town, indicating the houses in which drafted men resided.

Whether he did or did not furnish such a map, is probably known only to the marshal and his assistants.—The mere suspicion, however, was enough to induce these cowardly Buckshots to commit this foul and damning crime.

Other prominent men of this coal region are threatened, and some of them have already left their homes and property to seek personal safety; and unless something is done very soon to protect the citizens of the region, the shipment of coal must cease.

In my judgment, there is but one way to treat these fiends. *They must be exterminated, lung, or shot.* No one belonging to this "Buckshot" organization should have a bit more right to live, for a single moment, in the presence of a decent man, than a mad dog or a rattlesnake; and if the Government will not give us plenty of men to exterminate these outlaws, the citizens must and will do the work effectually by means of a Vigilance Committee.—If we must have civil war here, it may as well be a war of extermination.

ANTHRACITE.

An Irish Soldier's Letter.

The following stirring letter is from a young Irish volunteer in a New York regiment to a friend in this city. He has a glorious record in this war, as the reader will see:

"NEAR WARRENTON, September, 1863.

* * * "I know well that you will do your part for the poor wounded soldiers. Oh, what sights I have seen these last two years! I have seen the soldiers of the Union drop by my side, and their last dying words were:—*'Fight on boys, and yours will be the victory;'* and again I have seen the head knocked off many a brave man who never knew what hit him. I have seen some of the best and truest Union men in the country lying on the battle-field for hours, and could not go to give them a drink of water to cool their fainting hearts; and many a time we have run over the dead bodies of our men.

"Oh, what sights! And I am happy to tell you that I have never seen one man that was wounded no matter how severe, that ever rued or was sorry for standing up in defence of his country. No, they all take it in good part, and glory in fighting for the Union; and it must be charming to those poor young and old men to have the noble hearted women of the best country on earth to minister to their wants.

"I have received some of the prettiest letters from my wounded comrades, telling me how the kind ladies do take them those nourishing things that are fitting for a sick man, and again many things are given them for their use alone, and, alas! they never receive any of it; but I will detain you no longer, for I am tormented with the flies, for they are around by the thousand. I was writing to Mr.——, the other day, and I really thought they would carry me off.

"If I die it is a glorious death if I am called away under the flag of the Union. If I fall, I shall fall under a banner of honor, for on our flag is written Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Malvern Hill, Seven days before Richmond, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg the first and Fredericksburg the second. The corps was commanded by General Sedgwick, a brave, a good and true soldier, under him we captured and carried Mary's heights, the strongest place the rebels had. That is on the banner of the Sixty-second and all of the Sixth corps Then followed Fredericksburg the third, and then Gettysburg. So that you can see that I have been through many battles, and by the grace of God am safe, camping between Warrenton and Suffern Springs, awaiting the time when we shall be led to meet that arch-traitor General Lee of the rebels. Let it be the prayer of all the North that God may be our general and commander, and all will yet be well. When they do that there need be no fear for alarm, for the Union will be safe with God on our side, it matters not who is against us, and our enemies are many at the present time. England and France, I know, are both our enemies and would side with the rebels if they were not afraid. Let me come to a close by saying to you that I am happy, contented, rejoicing in being a soldier of your country, and if I live to be in the next battle I shall give the rebels a shot for every one in your family, and these five shots may kill five rebels, but it will pay if they only kill one rebel."

The President.

The following is the tribute of a gallant and faithful soldier to the President, whom he has had the utmost opportunities of knowing, and whom the Copperhead press unite in reviling: "There are not a few who have quailed before the magnitude of the task. Of those, thank Heaven, the President is not one. He whom the burden has most bent, has never faltered in the heart or purpose. He is sustained, as the just, by the great mass of the nation, by the potential force of the press, and by the armies and fleets of the Union. Grappling with administrative questions more difficult and delicate than ever before tried the sagacity and courage of our statesmen, he has so borne himself that every loyal heart acknowledges the candor, ability, and tact, which signalize the character of our First Magistrate. (Applause.) That history will assign him a conspicuous rank among great rulers is no longer doubtful."—*Gen. Sickles.*

THE first kind of government in the world was the patriarchal, in which every father or patriarch governed his own family and servants, as a monarch.

☞ Man creeps into childhood, bounds into youth, sobers into manhood, softens into age, totters into second manhood, and stumbles into the cradle prepared for us all.

HOW AN OHIO SOLDIER ELECTIONEERED.—The soldiers have no mercy on traitors, and especially on such as Vallandigham, as the following incident shows:

The night before the election, a paroled Ohio soldier, worn out by nearly three years hard service in the armies of the Union, and having enlisted, as many did, an ardent Democrat, arrived at the door of his father's house. The old gentleman, under the talismanic power of a venerated party name, had for nearly half a century steadily voted the Democratic ticket, and had religiously taught his son to do the same. He stood in the door to welcome the returning soldier, and extended his hands with all a father's pride, to greet his noble boy. To his horror, the son drew back, and with quiet dignity, the scalding tears meanwhile streaming down his bronzed cheeks, he said: "Father, God knows I love and honor you as my father, but I love my country better, and have higher duties than I now owe even to you. I hear that you are going to vote for Vallandigham, and I can never take your hand or enter your house if you do that." "Never mind, John; come in. That's merely my political opinion. Never mind; come in; we all want to see and thank God for your safe return." But all entreaty was unavailing.

"I have," said the soldier, "for nearly three years fought the traitor Jeff. Davis and his rebel crew. I am here to fight a meaner and more venomous traitor, Vallandigham, at the ballot-box; and, when that duty is performed, I mean to return at once, and fight on till treason is crushed out everywhere, and the glorious old flag again floats over a free and united people."

With sad hearts they parted for the night. Early in the morning, the aged father was at the door of his neighbor's house, and calling to his son, said:—"Come home, John, your mother wants to see you. I will vote any way you want me to, for I'm inclined to believe, after all, that Val is a traitor." The joy of that household, father and son, in standing up squarely for the Union cannot be told. Language is too poor to describe it.

VERY sad, but sadly true, is the following fearful incident, which occurred not long since at a cemetery not far distant from Wheeling, Virginia:

Theodore, a bright boy of thirteen, had died. His brother, Hanson, but five years of age, seemed to regard his death as a common place affair, and all attempts to rouse him up to a consciousness or seriousness on the subject were vain. He seemed unchanged—unmoved.

The funeral *cortege* reached the grave the solemn burial services were read; and the old sexton commenced the work of covering the remains, but no sooner had the first lump of clay fallen upon the sounding box than little Hans, who stood regarding the impressive services without a sign of emotion, suddenly raised himself to his full height, and, with clenched hands and a look of defiance that seemed fearful, he exclaimed, in a shrill voice, arresting instantly the attention of all, "Old man, stop! I'll kill you if you cover my brother up in that dark hole!" and, with a wild maniac scream that sounded exceedingly mournful, he fell motionless to the earth. The great deep of many hearts was broken up, and tears fell like rain drops.

Slavery is Dead.

The New Orleans *Times* of the 19th says: "It matters not to be now discussing how it died, or how strangely the very people who instituted this bloody war for its extension gave it its death blow; it is enough for us to know that the thing is dead, and the only question is now how to get its unsightly and offensive carcass out of the way, and buried so deep that it may be past all resurrection.

A VALLANDIGHAM OFFICIAL PAYING A BET.—The Columbus *Express* says:

"We understand that Wray Thomas, Mayor of this city, and Peter Ambos, Esq., made the following bet: If Brough should be elected Governor, Mayor Thomas was to turn a grind stone in the public square for two consecutive days, on which the Union men were to grind their knives. If Vallandigham should be elected, Mr. Ambos was to turn the stone for Vallandigham men to grind. Vallandigham is beaten, and we are told the Mayor has already commenced training and sweating off his surplus fat to get ready. The grinding will commence on Monday morning next at 9 A. M. The Mayor is determined to make his word good if it kills him."

☞ A strong-minded woman is apt to marry a weak-minded man. Providence having ordained that a couple shall have but the average amount of mind between them.

☞ The real motives of men's actions, like the real pipes of an organ, are generally concealed.

☞ A railer against marriage thinks that the creation of woman was simply the change of a bone in man's side to a thorn.

☞ General Butler has been assigned command of the 18th Army Corps.

☞ There was a deacon of a church, of the name of Day, by trade a cooper. One Sabbath morning he heard a number of boys who were playing in front of his house, and he went out to check the Sabbath profanation. Assuming a grave countenance he said to them:—"Boys, do you remember what day this is?" "Yes sir replied one of the boys, "Deacon Day the cooper."

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EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

S. B. CHENEY, Editor.

To whom all communications on the subject of Education should be addressed.

The Alphabet.

It is the custom in many of our schools for the teacher to pursue a plan which requires a great length of time to teach the young scholar the Alphabet. The plan is something like this: the teacher will call the class and name over the letters time and again, from beginning to end, and from end to beginning; requiring the class to name each letter after him. After thus *naming* the letters a number of times, the teacher thinks the class should have become somewhat acquainted with those mystical characters; then pointing to some letter, he demands, in a tone of authority, the name of the letter pointed out. In a moment, the little creatures, dreading the evil that will surely follow a failure to perform the required duty, commence at the beginning and down they go, right or wrong, till they come to the one pointed out, which they make an effort to call by name. They may name it, or they may not; but no matter—the teacher will not allow them to find it in this way; although it is the only way he has ever taught them. Then comes the maledictions, and the poor little fellows must go to their seats with a heavy heart, after having followed the precise plan upon which they were instructed, and there they must sit and mourn their sad fate, not knowing when they may be called upon again.

Again they are called and again the lesson has been recited in the same manner, and the pupils with deeper sobs and heavier hearts, go back to enjoy another short respite from agony of mind. The teacher has never stopped to think that perhaps there *might be* some plan on record by which he might so associate those characters,—he has made so many vain attempts to fasten on the mind of the child with [illegible] objects, so that the task might become interesting and instructive at the same time. No! on the teacher goes, feeling in his heart of hearts that there *can* be no other way to reach the desired point, until the school has been transformed into a modern arena—the pupils acting the part of gladiators, each day being compelled to run the gauntlet to gratify the evil nature in the man who governs them.

Now, we have seen this very plan carried out in schools of our county.—No longer ago than last winter, we stopped in a school, and found just such a state of things existing; and were it not that we are peaceably inclined, we would have felt like standing between the unprotected child and the monster in human shape, who would deal a blow on the head of the child for a failure to perform some unnatural task. Parents, would it not be well to drop into the school occasionally and see how your children fare? It may be, you have a teacher there who is sowing in the hearts of your children the seeds of all that is bad. For, when the little child is not satisfied with his lot, he will intuitively try every means to change it. Thus he determines to play *truant*, and in order to do this he must, necessarily, be guilty of *falsehood*, and with falsehood comes theft, and a host of crimes of like character. So we find the teacher who has entirely failed to teach the alphabet, *not* failing to impart to the heart of the child the seeds of crime and wretchedness. Teachers who understand human nature as well as to teach, wage a war of extermination against the above class of teachers.—If you do, you will be following the dictates of Philanthropy, and future generations will bless your name, that you have assisted in driving the tyrants from the land.

STRANGE BUT TRUE.—A bridge broke down at Terre Haute, a few days ago, drowning a number of persons. The Terre Haute Express says: "One incident connected with the recovery of the bodies is worthy of more general publicity. All had been found with exception of that of Miss Thrall, and the approaching night was about to compel the search to be abandoned, when some one suggested that by placing quicksilver in a loaf of bread and putting it in the water it would stop directly over the body. Accordingly, a loaf was procured, and two ounces of quicksilver placed in it; then taken about fifty feet above and thrown into the water. It floated down the current, which is quite strong at that place, when suddenly it stopped, circling around, was apparently about to sink, when a gentleman in a boat caught it, and grappling hooks being put down, the body was found directly beneath, in from eight to ten feet of water. We had read of this made some years since, but supposing it to be one of the many superstitions, had almost forgotten it. What the philosophy is we cannot tell. Will some one afford some light on it?"

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Wednesday morning, Nov. 18, 1863.

Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

PENNSYLVANIA'S QUOTA.—There is much talk, though there is little or no effort making to fill up our quota under the last call of the President for 300,000 men. Pennsylvania could fill up her quota of 38,000, if the right feeling existed. Before the call was made the Vallandigham press of the State were loud in opposition to the draft and in favor of filling up our army by volunteering—but as soon as the call came from the President for volunteers, every Vallandigham traitor-sheet raised the cry that the volunteers should come from the party opposed to the election of Woodward.—Of course, the young men who are and have been influenced by these rebel sheets, will not volunteer—they will not take up arms to fight their "Southern brethren." They will not "fight to free the nigger." They will not fight for an "Abolition Administration." They don't wish to be "placed on an equality with the nigger," etc., etc., to the end of a thousand chapters of treason. We fear they will obey their traitor leaders and will not volunteer. With such a feeling existing in the bogus Democratic party, can it be expected that our State's quota can be made up by the 5th of January?—The whole people must be unanimous in favor of filling up the shattered regiments by volunteering, before we can expect to escape another draft. If the draft comes, as it surely will, then a howl will again go up from the dens of traitors against it. They cannot be pleased—they are opposed to draft—opposed to their friends volunteering—opposed to the war—opposed to the Administration and the Government, and opposed to everything their "Southern brethren" are opposed to. If such material will not make good Union soldiers, they can be drafted, taken to the lines and be permitted to desert to their Southern friends, where our loyal soldiers will find them "at home," and can give them justice.

THE ancient Democracy, the Democracy of Jefferson and Jackson, has passed from the so-called Democratic party of the present day. What is now called the Democratic party, is nothing more nor nothing less than a political organization under the control of traitors—aristocrats, who would if they could, bring every laboring man, mechanic, and farmer, down to a level with the "white trash" of the Slave States. The thousands of honest Democrats who are made tools of, to hold up and strengthen the hands of traitors, will some day have their eyes opened, and then they will repent, but it may be too late to escape the just vengeance of a truly Democratic people.

☞ Surgeon General Hammond has been ordered to Nashville, Tenn., on a tour of inspection through the hospitals of the Western armies. According to an official report in the Surgeon General's office, on the 13th, there are 84,472 beds for patients, in the United States General Hospitals. Of these, 36,277 are empty, leaving 48,195 patients under treatment.

CONGRESS will meet on Monday, December 7th. It is impossible to tell what will be the strength of the Administration in the House. The *Tribune* gives the so-called Democratic and Border State strength combined at 90. Administration 92. Mr. McAllister from this district, is counted with the Vallandigham party. If he goes that length, and opposes a vigorous prosecution of the war, we would rather be in the shoes of a defeated candidate than in his.

A SPECIAL ELECTION in Delaware for a Congressman to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Wm. Temple, will take place on the 19th inst. The candidates are Nathaniel B. Switheis, a full-blooded, staunch Union man, and a certain "Charley Brown," a Philadelphia politician. The prospect is that he will be most terribly beaten.

☞ Gen. B. F. Butler has again been placed in active command. Gen Foster is relieved of command of the eighteenth corps and of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina and Gen. Butler takes his place.

Gen. Burnside has resigned and Gen. Foster has been assigned to the command of his army.

Read the new advertisements.

The Supreme Court and the Conscription Act.

Chief Justice Lowrie, Justice Woodward, and Justice Thompson, constituting a majority of the Supreme Court of this State, have decided that the Act of Congress for organizing the National Forces is unconstitutional.—The decision was rendered at Pittsburg on Tuesday of last week. Justices Strong, a Democrat, and Read, a Republican, delivered a dissenting opinion, which we publish to-day and ask every reader of the *Globe* to give it a careful perusal. Two of the Judges who declare the law unconstitutional, were the bogus Democratic candidates for the highest offices voted for at the late election, and were defeated. Judge Lowrie will retire in December and his place will be filled by Judge Agnew, giving the Government a majority on the Bench.

The Phila. *Press*, commenting upon the decision, says:

"The conscription law is decided to be unconstitutional upon this ground: that the militia is a State organization controlled by the laws of the State, and not subject to the laws of Congress.—Therefore, any law that takes away a militiaman and subjects him to the penalty of martial law is unconstitutional. The theory of these Judges is that the power of the State is absolute, and the power of the General Government subordinate. There may be a rebellion; the capital may be menaced; the Government itself imperilled; but, until each particular State agrees upon calling out its militia forces, the Executive arm would be weak and powerless. The great Central Power would be at the mercy of subordinate powers. Suppose Mr. Woodward had been Governor of Pennsylvania in the beginning of this war, with his opinions recorded in favor of war upon the North by the Southern men unless slavery was protected, and believing as he did that the South should be permitted to secede peaceably, what comfort or aid would the President have received from the militia of Pennsylvania? With Seymour in New York, and Parker in New Jersey, he would probably have found a league against him as strong as the league that existed between the Governors of Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri. These Governors were men of the same faith as Mr. Justice Woodward. They refused to permit their militia to be called out, and their States have been desolated with war. The loyalty of Curtin saved Pennsylvania from a similar fate. We can also imagine the dangers that would have overwhelmed liberty—for the aid of such men would have given the South strength enough to have taken Washington, and compelled us to have made our campaign upon the banks of the Susquehanna.—This danger, in every way probable, would in itself show the folly of a decision like that recorded to-day. The Constitution of Pennsylvania was never intended to be the means of overthrowing the Constitution of the United States. And this we say at the risk of differing from the gentlemen upon the Supreme Bench."

Success of Free-Labor in the South.—Adjutant General Thomas, in a communication to the War Department, dated at Natchez, says it is a significant fact that, while transports in the river have been frequently fired into by the rebels, not a single shot has been fired from that line of river covered by leased plantations, extending for seventy-five miles above Vicksburg which shows the importance to commerce of lining the river with loyal population.

THE farmers around Dayton, Ohio, made a grand demonstration in that city on Saturday, a week, bringing in three hundred and twenty-five loads of wood, twenty-eight dray loads of flour and sixty wagon loads of farm produce, for the families of volunteers. They promise to repeat the donation in January.

AT Muscatine, Iowa, recently, two hundred persons turned out and worked two days in digging potatoes for the benefit of the soldiers' families in that vicinity. The enterprise was directed by the women of the town, who had planted and 'weeded' the crop in a twenty-acre "patch" given for the purpose.

Charleston Must Fall.—A newspaper editor who arrived at Baltimore on Saturday morning from Charleston bar via Fortress Monroe, expresses great confidence in the progress of the operations of our army and navy at that point, and entertains the belief that the forces of the United States will be in possession of Charleston early next month.

THE tenor of the information bro't in by deserters and refugees, as to the alarm in the South, and especially in Richmond, in consequence of the food famine, is infinitely beyond what the Richmond papers venture to divulge.

Starvation in the Rebel Prisons.—The Rev. H. C. Trumbull, of the 18th Connecticut regiment, who has been a prisoner at Richmond, was exchanged last Wednesday. He says that for two days previous to his leaving the Libby Prison the officers' daily rations consisted only of about one-third of a pound of bread with water. No meat had been served for several days.

The rebel quartermaster explained to our prisoners that it was not his fault that they were thus deprived of the necessaries of life, as he had no meat to give them, and had on that day been entirely unable to furnish anything whatever to the prisoners on Belle Island. It was with great difficulty that he could get a small supply of meat for the hospitals.

The Conscription Act and the Supreme Court.

Dissenting Opinion of Judge Strong---He Affirms the Constitutionality of the Act.

[From the Pittsburg Despatch, Nov. 11.]

We published yesterday the opinion of Judge Lowrie, of the Supreme Court, affirming, substantially, the unconstitutionality of the Conscription Act, in which opinion Judges Woodward and Thompson concurred. Judges Strong and Reed filed dissenting opinions, one of which we publish in full. It will be seen that Judge Strong differs altogether from Lowrie in the construction to be placed upon the constitutional provisions for raising armies, one affirming that a power so essential to the existence of the Government, as the raising of troops by draft is clearly conveyed by the instrument; the other that the possession of such powers by the General Government would open the door for an abuse of power and that herefore it could not have been the design of the framers of the Constitution to confer them upon the General Government. Upon these widely different views the two opinions are based, and the people must estimate the authors in accordance with the standard thus set up. At a moment when the very existence of the Government is threatened by a radical interpretation of the doctrine of State *Rights*, the people will not look with favor upon a Judge who construes the Constitution in favor of that doctrine, and against the power of the Government to defend itself.

Opinion of Strong, J.—The complainants having been enrolled and drafted under the provisions of the Act of Congress, of March 3d, 1863, entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes," have presented their bills in this Court against the persons who constitute the board of enrollment, and against the enrolling officers, praying that they may be enjoined against proceedings under the act of Congress with the requisition, enrollment and draft of citizens of the Commonwealth and of persons of foreign birth, who have declared their intention to become citizens under and in pursuance of the laws, to perform compulsory military duty in the service of the United States, and particularly that the defendants may be enjoined from all proceedings against the persons of the complainants, under pretence of executing the said law of the United States The bills having been filed, motions are now made for preliminary injunctions, until final hearing. These motions have been argued only on the part of the complainants. We have therefore before us nothing but the *bills and the special affidavits* of the complainants.

It is to be noticed that neither the bills nor the accompanying affidavits aver that the complainants are not subject to enrollment and draft into the military service of the United States, under the act of Congress, if the act be valid, nor is it asserted that they have been improperly or fraudulently drawn. It is not alleged that the defendants have done anything, or that they propose to do anything not warranted or required by the words and spirit of the enactment. The complainants rest wholly upon the assertion that the act of Congress is unconstitutional, and, therefore, void. It is denied that there is any power in the federal government to compel the military service of a citizen by direct action upon him, and it is insisted that Congress can constitutionally raise armies in no other way than by voluntary enlistments.

The necessity of vesting in the Federal Government power to raise, support and employ a military force was plain to the framers of the Constitution, as well as to the people of the States by whom it was ratified. This is manifested by many provisions of *that instrument*, as well as by its general purpose, declared to be for "common defence." Indeed such a power is necessary to preserve the existence of any independent government, and none has ever existed without it. It was, therefore, expressly ordained in the eighth article, that the Congress of the United States should have power to "provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions." It was also ordained that they should have power to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

Nor is this all. It is obvious that if the grant of power to have a military force had stopped here, it would not have answered all the purposes for which the Government was formed. It was intended to frame a government that would make a new member in the family of nations. To this end, within a limited sphere, every attribute of sovereignty was given. To it was delegated the absolute and unlimited power of making treaties with other nations, a power explicitly denied to the States. This unrestricted power of making treaties involved the possibility of offensive and defensive alliances. Under such treaties the new government might be required to send armies beyond the limits of its territorial jurisdiction. And, in fact, at the time when the Constitution was formed, a treaty of alliance offensive and defensive was in existence between the old Confederacy and the Government of France. Yet more. Apart from the obligations assumed by treaty it was well known that there are many cases, where the rights of a nation, and its citizens, cannot be protected, or vindicated within its own boundaries. But the power conferred upon Congress over the militia is insufficient to enable the fulfillment of the demands of such treaties, or to protect the rights of the Government, or its citizens, in those cases in which protection must be sought beyond the territorial limits of the country. The power to call the militia into the service of the Federal Government is limited by express terms. It reached only three cases. The call may be made to "execute the laws of the Union, to suppress insurrections and to repel invasions," and for no other uses. The militia cannot be summoned for the invasion of a country without the limits of the United States. They cannot be employed, therefore, to execute tracties of offensive alliance, nor in any case where military power is needed abroad, to enforce rights necessarily sought in foreign lands. This must have been understood by the framers of the Constitution, and it was for such reasons, doubtless, that other power to raise and maintain a military force were conferred upon Congress, in addition to those which were given over the militia. By the same section of the eighth article of the Constitution, it was ordained, in words of the largest meaning, that Congress should have power to "raise and support armies," a power not to be confounded with that given over the militia of the country. Unlike that, it was unrestricted, unless it be considered a restriction that appropriations of money to the use of raising and supporting armies were forbidden for a longer term than two years. In one sense this was a practical restriction. Without appropriations no army can be maintained, and the limited period for which appropriations can be made, enables the people to pass judgment upon the maintenance and even existence of the army every two years, and in every new Congress. But in the clause conferring authority to raise armies, no limitation is imposed other than this direct one, either upon the magnitude of the force which Congress is empowered to raise, or upon the use for which it may be employed, or upon the mode in which the army may be raised. If there be any restriction upon the mode of exercising the power, it must be found elsewhere than in the clause of the Constitution that conferred it. And, if a restricted mode of exercise was intended, it is remarkable that it was not expressed, when limitations were so carefully imposed upon the power given to call for the militia, and, more especially, when, as it appears from the prohibition of appropriations for the army for a longer term than two years, the subject of limiting the power was directly before the minds of the authors of the Constitution.

This part of the Constitution, like every other, must be held to mean what its framers, and the people who adopted it, *intended it should mean*. We are not at liberty to read it in any other sense. We cannot insert restrictions upon powers given in unlimited terms, any more than we can strike out restrictions imposed.

There is sometimes great confusion of ideas in the consideration of questions arising under the Constitution of the United States, caused by misapprehension of a well recognized and often repeated principle. It is said, and truly said, that the Federal Government is one of limited powers. It has no other than such as are expressly given to it, and such as (in the language of the Constitution itself) "are necessary and proper for carrying into execution" the powers expressly given. By the tenth article of the amendments it is ordained that the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively; or to the people. Of course there can be no presumption in favor of the existence of a power sought to be exercised by Congress. It must be found in the Constitution. But this principle is misapplied when it is used, as is sometimes the case, to restrict the right to exercise a power expressly given. It is of value when the inquiry is whether a power has been conferred, but of no avail to strip a power given in general terms, of any of its attributes. The power of the Federal Government are limited in number, not in their nature. A power vested in Congress is as ample, as it would be if possessed by any other Legislature, none the less because held by the Federal Government. It is not enlarged or diminished by the character of its possessor. Congress has no power to borrow money. Is it any less the power of a State to borrow money? Because the Federal Government has not all the powers which a State Government has, will it be contended that it cannot borrow money, or regulate commerce, or fix a standard of weights and measures, in the same way, by the same means, and to the same extent, as any State might have done had no Federal Constitution ever been formed? If not, and surely this will not be contended, why is not the Federal power to raise armies as large, and as unfettered in the mode in which it may be exercised, as was the power to raise armies possessed by the States before 1787, and possessed by them now, in time of war? If they were not restricted to voluntary enlistments in procuring a military force, upon what principle can Congress be? In Gibbons vs. Ogden, 9 Wheaton, 196, the Supreme Court of the United States laid down the principle that all the powers vested by the Constitution in Congress are complete in themselves, and may be exercised to their utmost extent, and that there are no limitations upon them, other than such as are prescribed in the Constitution.

It is not difficult to ascertain what must have been intended by the founders of the Government when they conferred upon Congress the power to "raise armies." At the time when the Constitution was formed, and when it was submitted to the people for adoption, the mode of raising armies by coercion, by enrollment, classification and draft, as well as by voluntary enlistment, was well known, practiced in other countries, and familiar to the people of the different States. In 1756 but a short time before the Revolutionary War, a British statute had enacted that all persons without employment might be seized and coerced into the military service of the kingdom. The act may be found at length in Ruffhead's British Statutes at large, vol. 7, page 625. Another act of a similar character was passed in 1757, British Statutes at large, vol. 8, p. 11. Both were enacted under the administration of Wm. Pitt, afterwards Lord Chatham, reputed to have been one of the staunchest friends of English liberties. They were founded upon a principle always recognized in the Roman Empire, and asserted by all modern civilized Governments, that every able-bodied man, capable of bearing arms, owes personal military service to the Government which protects him. Lord Chatham's acts were harsh and unequal in their operations, much more so than the act of Congress now assailed. They reached only a select portion of the able-bodied men in the community, and they opened wide a door for favoritism and other abuses. For these reasons, they must have been the more prominently before the eyes of the framers of the Federal Constitution, when they were providing safeguards to liberty, and checks to arbitrary power. Yet in full view of such enactments they conferred upon Congress an unqualified power to raise armies. And, still more than this, coercion into military service by classification and draft from the able-bodied men of the country was to them a well known mode of raising armies in the different States which confederated to carry on the revolutionary war. It was equally well known to the people who ordained and established the Constitution "expressly in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, and secure the blessings of liberty for themselves and their posterity."

It is an historical fact that during the latest stages of the war, the armies of the country were raised not alone by voluntary enlistment, but also by coercion, and that the liberties and independence sought to be secured by the Constitution were gained by soldiers made such, not by their own voluntary choice, but by compulsory draft. Chief Justice Marshall, himself a soldier of the Revolution, than whom no one was better acquainted with Revolutionary history, in his life of Washington (vol. 3, page 241), when describing the mode in which the armies of the Government were raised, makes the following statement: "In general, the assemblies (of the States) followed the examples of Congress, and apportioned on the several counties within the State the quota to be furnished by each. This division of the State was again to be subdivided into classes, and each class was to furnish a man by contributions or taxes imposed on itself. In some instances a draft was to be used in the last resort" This mode of recruiting the army by draft in revolutionary times, is also mentioned in Ramsey's Life of Washington (vol. 2, page 240), where it is said, "When voluntary enlistments fell short of the proposed numbers, the deficiencies were, by the laws of the several States, to be made up by drafts or lots from the militia." Thus it is manifest that when the members of the Convention proposed to confer upon Congress the power to raise armies, in unqualified terms, and when the people of the United States adopted the Constitution, they had in full view compulsory drafts from the population of the country, as a known and authorized mode of raising them. The memory of the resolution was then recent. It was universally known that it had been found impossible to raise sufficient armies by voluntary enlistment, and that compulsory draft had been resorted to. If, then, in construing the Constitution, we are to seek for, and be guided by the intentions of its authors, there is no room to doubt.—Had any limitation upon the mode of raising armies been intended, it must have been expressed. It would not have been left to be gathered from doubtful conjecture. It is incredible that when the power was given in words of the largest signification, it was meant to restrict its exercise to a single mode—that of voluntary enlistment—when it was known that enlistments had been tried and found ineffective, and that coercion had been found necessary. The members of the convention were citizens of the several States, each a sovereign, and each having power to raise a military force by draft, a power which more than one of them had exercised. By the Constitution, the authority to raise such a force was to be taken from the States partially, and delegated to the new government about to be formed. No State was to be allowed to keep troops in time of peace. The whole power of raising and supporting armies, except in time of war, was to be conferred upon Congress. Necessarily with it was given the means of carrying it into full effect.

I agree that Congress is not at liberty to employ means for the executions of any powers delegated to it, that are prohibited by the spirit of the Constitution, or that are inconsistent with the reserved rights of the States, or the inalienable rights of a citizen. The means used must be lawful means. But I have not been shown, and I am unable to perceive, that compelling military service in the armies of the United States, not by arbitrary conscription, but, as this act of Congress directs, by enrolment of all the able-bodied male citizens of the United States, and persons of foreign birth who have declared their intention to become citizens, between the ages of twenty and forty-five, with some few exceptions,) and by draft by lot from those enrolled, infringes upon any reserved rights of the States or interferes with any Constitutional rights of a private citizen. If personal service may be compelled—if it is common duty, this is certainly the fairest and most equal mode of distributing the public burden.

It was urged in the argument that coercion of personal services in the armies is an invasion of the right of civil liberty. The argument was urged in strange forgetfulness of what civil liberty is. In every free government the citizen, or subject, surrenders a portion of his absolute rights in order that the remainder may be protected and preserved. There can be no government at all, where the subject retains unrestrained liberty to act as he pleases, and is under no obligation to the State. That is undoubtedly the best Government which imposes the fewest restraints, while it secures ample protection to all under it. But no Government has ever existed, none can exist without a right to the personal military services of all its able-bodied men. The right to civil liberty in this country never included a right to exemption from such service. Before the Federal Constitution was formed, the citizens of the different States owed it to the governments under which they lived, and it was exacted. The militia systems of the States then asserted it, and they have continued to assert it ever since. They assert it now. No one doubts the power of a State to compel its militia into personal service, and no one has ever contended that such compulsion invades any right of civil liberty. On the contrary, it is conceded that the right of civil liberty is subject to such power in the State Governments, and the history of the period immediately antecedent to the adoption of the Federal Constitution shows that it was then admitted. Is civil liberty now, a different thing from what it was when the Constitution was *formed*? It is better protected by the provisions of the Constitution, but are the obligations of a citizen to the Government any less now than they were then?—This cannot be maintained. It, then, coercion into military service was no invasion of the rights of civil liberty enjoyed by the people of the States, before the Federal Constitution had any existence, it cannot be now.

Again, it is insisted that if the power given to Congress to raise and support armies be construed to warrant the compulsion of citizens into military service, it must be held to authorize arbitrary seizures of property for the support of the army. The force of the objection is not apparent. Confessedly, the army must be raised by legal means. By such means it must also be supported. It has already been shown that enrollment and draft are not illegal; that to make them illegal, a prohibition must be found in the letter or in the spirit of the Constitution. Arbitrary seizures of private property for the support of the army are illegal and prohibited. Not only does the Constitution point out the mode in which provision shall be made for the support of the army, but in numerous provisions, it protects the people against deprivation of property without compensation and due course of law. Exemption from such seizures was always an asserted and generally an admitted right, while exemption from liability to being compelled to the performance of military service, was, as has been seen, never claimed.—There are, therefore, limitations upon the means which may be used for the support of the army, while none are imposed upon the means of raising it.

Again, it is said this act of Congress is a violation of the Constitution, because it makes a drafted man punishable as a deserter before he is mustered into service. The contrary was declared by Chief Justice Marshall, when delivering the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States in Houston vs Moore, 5 Wheaton. Under the act of 1795, the drafted men were not declared to be subject to military law until mustered into service. This is the act of which Judge Story speaks in his commentaries. But in the opinion of Judge Marshall, Congress might have declared them in service from the time of the draft, precisely what this act of Congress does. Judge Marshall's opinion, of course, explodes this objection.

The argument most pressed, in support of the alleged unconstitutionality of the act of Congress is that it interferes with the reserved rights of the States over their own militia. It is said the draft takes a portion of those who owe military service to the States, and thus diminishes the power of the States to protect themselves. The States, it is claimed, retain the principal power over the militia, and therefore the power given to Congress to raise armies must be so construed as not to destroy or impair that power of the States. If, say the complainants, Congress may draft into their armies, and compel the service of a portion of the State militia, they may take the whole, and thus the entire power of the States over them be annulled for want of any subject upon which it can act. I have stated the argument quite as *strongly as it was presented*. It is more plausible than sound. It assumes the very matter which is the question in debate. It ignores the fact that Congress has *also* power over those who constitute the militia. The militia of the States is also that of the general Government. It is the whole able-bodied population capable of bearing arms, whether organized or not.—Over it certain powers are given to Congress, and others are reserved to the States. Besides the power of calling it forth, for certain defined uses, Congress may provide for its organization, arming and discipline, as well as for governing such portion as may be employed in its service. It is the material and the only material contemplated by the Constitution, out of which the armies of the Federal Government are to be raised. Whether gathered by coercion or enlistment, they are equally taken out of those who form a part of the militia of the States. Taking a given number by draft no more conflicts with the reserved power of the States, than does taking the same number of men in pursuance of their own contract. No citizen can deprive a State of her rights without her consent. None could, therefore, voluntarily enlist, if taking a militia man into military service in the army of the United States is in conflict with any State rights over the militia. Those rights, whatever they may be, it is obvious cannot be affected by the mode of taking.—It is clear that the States hold their power over the militia, subordinate to the power of Congress to raise armies out of the population that constitutes it. Were it not so, the delegation of the power to Congress would have been an empty gift. Armies can be raised from no other source. Enlistments in other lands are generally prohibited by foreign enlistment acts, and even where they are not, they may, under the law of nations, involve a breach of neutrality. Justly, therefore, may it be said the objection now under consideration begs the question in debate.

It assumes a right in the State which has no existence, to wit: a right to hold all the population that constitute militia men exempt from being taken, in any way, into the armies of the United States. When it is said, if any portion of the militia may be coerced into such military service, the whole may, it is but a repetition of the common, but very weak argument against the existence of any power in either the State or General Government. It applies as well to a denial of power to raise armies by voluntary enlistment. It is as conceivable that high motives of patriotism, or inducements held out by the Federal Government, might draw into its military service the entire able-bodied population of a State, as that the whole might be drafted. We are not to deny the existence of a power because it may possibly be unwisely exercised, nor are we to presume that abuses will take place. Especially are we not at liberty to do so in this case, in view of the fact that the General Government is under Constitutional obligations *to* provide for the common defence of the country, and to guarantee to each State a republican form of *government*. That would be to impose a duty, and deny the power to perform it.

These are all the objections, deserving of notice, that have been urged against the power of Congress to compel the complainants into military service in the army. I know of no others of any importance. They utterly fail to show that there is anything in either the letter or the spirit of the Constitution *to restrict the power to "raise armies,"* given generally, to any particular mode of exercise. For the reason given, then, I think the provisions of the act of Congress, under which these complainants have been enrolled and drafted, must be held to be such as it is within the constitutional power of Congress to enact. It follows that *nothing has been done, or is proposed* to be done by the defendants, that is contrary to law, or prejudicial to the rights of the *complainants*.

An attempt was made on the argument to maintain that those provisions of the act of Congress which allow a drafted man to commute by the payment of $300 are in violation of the Constitution. But this is *outside of* the case before us. By these provisions the complainants are not injuriously affected, and the bills do not complain of anything done, or proposed to be done under them. It is the compulsory service which the plaintiffs resist; they do not complain that there is a mode provided of ridding themselves of it. If it be conceded Congress *cannot provide for commutation* of military service, by the payment of a stipulated sum of money, or *cannot do it* in the way adopted in this *enactment*, the concession in no manner affects the directions given for compulsion into service. Let it be that the provision for commutation is unauthorized, those for enrolment and draft are such as Congress had power to enact. It is well settled that part of a statute may be unconstitutional, and the remainder in force. I by no means, however, mean to be understood as conceding that any part of this act is unconstitutional. I think it might easily be shown that every part of it is a legitimate exercise of the power vested in Congress, but I decline to discuss the question, because it is not raised in the cases before us.

Nor while holding the opinions expressed, that *no rights of the complainants* are unlawfully invaded or threatened, is it necessary to consider the power or propriety of interference by this court, on motion to enjoin Federal officers against the performance of a duty imposed upon them in plain terms by an act of Congress. Upon that subject I express no opinion. I have said enough to show that the complainants are not entitled to the injunctions for which they ask, and I think they should be denied.

WE are realizing now, in the peace and prosperity that prevail throughout the loyal States, the immeasurable importance of the victory we gained at Gettysburg. Had Gen. Meade been defeated, Pennsylvania would have been overrun; Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington would all probably have been captured. The chief Powers of Europe would then have recognized the rebel confederacy as an independent power, and we would probably have soon been compelled to recognize it ourselves. But the tide turned in our favor on the 3d of July, and the Battle of Gettysburg thus becomes one of the most memorable points in the history of the war.

It is to do honor to the heroes who fell in the great conflict thus described, that the solemnity of next Thursday is ordered. Gov. Curtin and many distinguished men from all parts of the country will be present, and we doubt not that the ceremonies will be worthy of the occasion.

On Thursday next, November 19th there will be a grand and solemn demonstration of the people of the United States at the little town of Gettysburg Pa. The victory won and the blood shed there on the 1st, 2d and 3d days of July, 1863, have made the place holy ground in the estimation of every patriot. But there is to be, on Thursday, a formal dedication of a portion of the battle-field as a National Cemetery, *where the ashes of the heroes* who fell in the terrible conflict will rest undisturbed till the day of resurrection.

LAID DOWN THEIR ARMS.—A despatch from the army of the Potomac, dated Nov. 13th, says:

"A deserter from the 9th Alabama regiment, in Ewell's corps, came into our picket lines yesterday, who states that the men in his regiment have laid down their arms since the fight at Rappahannock Station, and refused to serve longer in the rebel army. They were ordered to be placed under guard, but before the guard came, succeeded in dispersing themselves through the country, and are seeking opportunities to come into the Union lines. He represents that a very despondent feeling exists in the rebel army of Northern *Virginia*, and a general belief in the ranks that their cause is becoming more hopeless as time passes."

—A letter was found in one of the rebel camps near the Rappahannock, written by a North Carolina soldier, in which the writer says that the mountains of that State are full of deserters from the rebel army. He mentions that Captain —— was coming up to the mountains with a military force to arrest deserters, and emphatically remarks, "If he gets in he will have a good time getting out again alive."

☞ A secessionist journal at Toronto admits that a plot was arranged by the *secessionists of Canada to* rescue the rebel prisoners at Johnson's Island, Lake Erie. Our Government was informed of the facts in good time to spoil the programme of the traitors.

☞ Fine Cigars and Tobacco for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Nov. 18, 1863.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

☞ Good dry wood, oats, corn, and potatoes, will be taken in payment of subscription to *The Globe*.

LOST.—On Wednesday evening the 4th inst. on Hill street, a large gold Breast Pin, containing hair. A reward of one dollar will be paid for the recovery of the same if left at this office.

Dilatory Enlistments.—It is cause for some surprise to see the tardiness with which the late call for volunteers is being responded by the citizens of the county, and, indeed, throughout the whole State. No meetings, like unto the commencement of the rebellion, have been called, in order to impress on men's minds the vital importance of the present hour; no trains of vaunting, though gallant Western "boys" pass through our town, *en route* for the seat of war; no drum's deafening beat, nor fife's shrill note is heard, to marshal into ranks the Union Volunteers; and the martial and patriotic spirit of '61 has, apparently, waned into insignificance. Everything betokens stupor, and nothing is being done to advance the glory already won by our brave soldiers in the field. Of the motive or motives that have produced this change we have no perfect idea. If enlistment is opposed by individuals on account of the institution of the draft, or through personal enmity to our Government, then we would prescribe for the former class a careful reading of Judge Strongs' opinion in to day's *Globe*; and the latter we would recommend to beat a hasty retreat Southward.

☞ Mr. Eckelberger, of the firm of Long & Eckelberger, Hopewell, Bedford county, met with a severe accident in this place on Tuesday night of last week. He was on his way to Philadelphia, arriving in town by the Broad Top train about 9 P. M. and when near Jackson's Hotel, he stepped in the yard now being dug out by Cunningham & Co., and fell over the bank a distance of some eight feet and broke his left leg near the hip.

☞ The Burgess and Town Council certainly deserve the praise and commendation of the citizens of the borough, as well as those of the county, for the handsome style in which they have had Hill street macadamized. The authorities expect to have Hill street finished as far as the corner of Montgomery by Saturday, when operations will rest until next summer. It is quite an improvement, and will be a great convenience during the wet and sloppy season.

☞ "Houses to let," are going to be very scarce next spring, in this locality. Would it not be a profitable investment to some of our Astors or Girards, to build a lot of tenant houses? It would not only increase our population, but bring more business here, and add largely to the appearance of "ye mother borough." Don't all begin to build at once.

☞ The Strike on Broad Top is not yet over. To our mind, there is a certain class on Broad Top, it would be better for the operators, R. R. Co., and all others concerned if they were driven from the region, and if they continue much longer, we are very much mistaken if such is not found to be a fact.

☞ Somebody entered a sleeping-room at Dean's Hotel last Thursday night, and took from the pockets of one of the boarders several dollars.

On the same night, a sleeping room at the Jackson House was entered, and a gentleman stopping there lost his gold watch and several dollars in money. A stranger stopping at the house over night was arrested and is now in prison charged with the theft.

Serenade.—On Friday night we were again awakened by music, originating from the Huntingdon String Band. We were, of course, pleased in hearing it, and the "boys" are *ever* privileged to rouse us from our dreams—pleasant or unpleasant.

Paid Off.—The company of invalids stationed here, were all paid off last week. Some have received pay for over a year, and others for a shorter period; but each is glad to receive his share, and to know that Uncle Sam does not forget him.

Blair County.—Street lamps were introduced in Hollidaysburg on Saturday, the 7th, inst.——A fire broke out on Saturday morning, the 7th, in a small frame building, occupied as a grocery. Cause—stove pipe passing directly through the roof.——Capt. J. Piper, Deputy Provost Marshal, was thrown from a buggy on Sunday, the 8th, and severely injured. His shoulder bone was dislocated and remained so till Tuesday.

Court.—There was a reasonable attendance at Court last week. The *Monitor* case, which was to have come to trial was quashed, the plaintiffs entering a *nolle prosequi* as to three of the party, who were discharged, while the fourth was held to appear at the next Quarter Sessions.

An Ingenious Piece of Workmanship.—We had the privilege on Monday of examining a photograph frame manufactured by one of the gentleman soldiers of the invalid company stationed at this place. It was composed of about 140 pieces of wood carved with a common pocket-knife.

THE company of invalids stationed at this place, by their general good conduct, have made themselves feel at home with us. They have seen the "Elephant," and conduct themselves quite as orderly as any of our citizens. Huntingdon is fortunate in having as citizens so many gentleman soldiers to keep her from forgetting that a war is going on against traitors.

☞ We understand that a number of country borns have commenced to work in the coal mines on Broad Top. It is a money making business.

Celery.—Best quality now ready for sale by Thos. Tweed. Orders left at the residence of Mrs. Armitage will be promptly attended to.

Crowded Out.—Two communications from the army and other matter have been crowded out by the length of the opinion of Judges Strong and Read.

Real Estate Sales.—Valuable properties are offered for sale in to-days *Globe*.

☞ There is a change of time in the running of the Penna. R. R. trains.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

From the Army of the Potomac.

Culpepper Occupied by General Meade's Forces—The Whole Army over the Rappahannock—Cavalry Skirmishing near Madison—Stuart Covering the Rebel Retreat toward Richmond—Gen. Carr's Engagement near Brandy Station.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

BRANDY STATION, Va., Nov. 9.—The 3d Army Corps, after the brilliant action of Saturday, at Kelly's Ford, camped on the south side, resting till daylight yesterday morning, when they took the lead in pursuit of the rebels, followed by the 2d and 1st Corps in order.

About noon they came upon a strong force of cavalry and light artillery, posted in line on a hill near the railroad, and two miles east of Brandy Station. The 3d division, under General Carr, were in the advance, and Colonel Keifer's brigade, supported by the other two brigades of the division, immediately charged upon and soon drove them from their position. This division, with its artillery, followed them leisurely, inflicting severe punishment upon them as they retreated up the railroad to a point two miles beyond Brandy. The fighting continued till after dark.

The casualties on our side were very light, not exceeding seven or eight wounded. Capt S. C. Andress of the 138th Pennsylvania, was wounded supposed mortally; Sergt. A. G. Ropp, of the 138th Pennsylvania, had an arm shot off, and Private W. A. McFarland, of the 2d Berdan's Sharpshooters, was shot through both legs, and has since died. These are all the names I can learn.

While this was going on, the other corps were scouring the country up the river, and towards Stevensburg, but could find only occasionally stragglers from the retreating army, which had evidently left its well prepared winter quarters only a few hours previous. We find the whole country gone over so far filled with camps, many of them with commodious log tents. Prisoners, and rebel surgeons left in charge of their wounded, at the church at Kelly's, agree in statements that they were in expectation of wintering here. Gen. Lee's headquarters were a mile north of Brandy Station.

The army is in fine condition, and the soldiers anxious to push on to a general engagement.

Across the River—The Rebels Moving to the Rapidan.

The entire army crossed the Rappahannock yesterday, without any incident of importance occurring. It crossed in two columns, one on a pontoon bridge at Kelly's Ford, and the other on the captured rebel pontoon bridge, near the burned railway bridge.

Advices received otherwise in Washington state that the rebel army seems to be moving toward the Rapidan, as yet taking no position for accepting battle. Our troops command all the roads approaching Fredericksburg from the northwest, while some of them hold that town and Falmouth today.

The Rebels Surprised and Confounded.

Richmond papers of Friday, received here, seem impressed with the idea that Meade's entire army was moving to occupy Fredericksburg, but Lee's retreat towards the Rapidan shows that the rebels must have different news since Meade appeared so suddenly in their front on Saturday. Prisoners arriving here know nothing of any movement of our army. The enemy were attacked so quickly that they had no time even to bring up reinforcements.

With additions already accounted for, the number of prisoners taken is over two thousand. The storming of the earthworks on Saturday, by the 5th Wisconsin and 6th Maine Regiments, is a theme of praise everywhere in the army. Your correspondent writes that it was stated by one of the captured rebel officers that General Lee had recently visited those works, and had pronounced them capable of being held against any attack that could be made for sufficient time to allow relief to come up.

Occupation of Culpeper—Fredericksburg Abandoned.

[Correspondence New York Times.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—Officers from the front this evening state that Culpeper is occupied by our troops, and that our cavalry had reconnoitered as far as the Rapidan without meeting the rebels in considerable force. The whole of Meade's army is across the Rappahannock, and the impression among military men is that Lee's entire force is in full retreat for Richmond, and that it will make no effort to retard our advance this side of the fortifications of that city. There is no rebel force of importance at Fredericksburg.

LATEST.—A despatch received here to-night from the front, says that heavy cavalry skirmishing was going on all the afternoon southwest of Culpepper, toward Madison Court House.—The only rebel force this side of the Rapidan is Stuart's cavalry who are covering the rebel retreat.

Guerilla Robberies by Deserters.

Affairs in Fairfax remain quiet, so far as guerillas are concerned. No visitations of any importance had been made by these gangs for several days, though some of our own men have been indulging in similar practices, and caused no little alarm among the citizens. Last week a private of the 16th New York patrolled the turnpike between Fairfax Court House and Alexandria stopping citizens and robbing them. He also halted an ambulance, containing three men armed, and compelled them to deliver up all their effects, representing himself to be a guerilla belonging to a gang in the immediate vicinity. When discovered he betrayed the greatest surprise at the charges made against him, and declared his innocence in the strongest terms; but papers and a roll of money were found under circumstances that led to his conviction, after which he was recognized by several parties whom he had robbed. He is now in confinement, awaiting trial by court martial.

Perfidy of Sutlers.

There can be no doubt of the fact that several of our sutlers have been engaged in the transportation of goods to the front with the express purpose of having them seized by Moseby, who could well afford to pay handsomely for such a convenience. Some of them have been captured a number of times during the last three months, and each time released after reaching Bull Run mountains. As they were able to refit at once, and, although loud in their denunciations, seemed very little afraid of venturing out again after such incidents, the inference is that the speculations were profitable.

LATEST NEWS.

NEW YORK, NOV. 16.

Advices from Gen. Banks' expedition, to the 9th inst., have been received.

The expedition landed safely on the Texas shore of the Rio Grande, after losing one or two vessels in a norther; but no lives. A boat's crew and seven soldiers were however drowned while disembarking.

The rebels evacuated Fort Brown after setting fire to the works there. Brownsville was also set on fire by the few rebel cavalry there, but the Union men turned out to extinguish it, when the rebel cavalry were joined by the secessionists in the town, and a terrific street fight was going on while the boats were leaving Brownsville.

The First Maine regiment was immediately ordered to march on the place. A Maine regiment was the first to land on the Texas coast, and an Iowa regiment almost immediately after them. Their regimental flags were hoisted almost simultaneously.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.

The information received from the army of the Potomac to-night is that the enemy are extending their already formidable works on the Rapidan. The work on the railroad is being rapidly pushed forward, but transportation does not extend west of the Warrenton Junction.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The train which reached here at 10 o'clock to-night, from the Army of the Potomac, brought information of cannonading being heard in the vicinity of Stevensburg this morning, commencing at 8 o'clock, and continuing for about an hour.

The firing was renewed between 11 and 12 o'clock, and was heard at Bealton, 20 miles distant, as the train passed that point.

No facts were known as to the cause of the firing, but it was supposed that Kilpatrick, who has his camp at Stevensburg, had engaged a reconnoitering force of the enemy.

Subsequent all was quiet when the train, at 10 o'clock, left the army.

THE leading rebel papers are still despairingly complaining of the military management of the Government at Richmond. Jefferson Davis is assailed for not promptly dismissing or superceding all generals who have suffered defeat, which would, of course, deprive the Confederacy of every general it owns. The battle at Kelly's ford and Brandy Station is acknowledged a serious disaster, with a loss of two thousand. The North Carolinians are called an unaccountable and eccentric people, having sent a strong peace delegation to the Confederate Congress. A controversy between the commissioners, for the exchange of prisoners bears severely upon the dishonesty of the rebel authorities. Over fifteen thousand shots have been fired against Sumpter, about thirteen thousand of which have hit the mark.

EAST TENNESSEE is still firmly held by General Burnside, who is about to be succeeded by General Foster. The losses at Rogersville do not exceed three hundred men and four guns, though the official rebel dispatch places it at much greater. Bragg and Longstreet are equally blamed by the Georgia papers for the Union success at Lookout Mountain and Bridgeport.

A despatch from Chattanooga, dated Nov. 13, says:—The rebels shelled briskly from Lookout this morning, but did no damage. Thirty-six deserters came over the lines last night. The Atlanta *Appeal* of the 7th bewails our late success, and admits that Bragg is out-generaled. It says Lookout is worthless, and blames Longstreet.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

November 14, 1863.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$7.25@7.50
Common and Superfine	$5.14@5.75
Rye Flour	$6.50
Corn Meal	$4 50 @5.00
Extra White Wheat	$1.75@2.01
Fair and Prime Red	$1.70@1.80
Rye	$1.25
Corn, prime Yellow	$1.17
Oats	.83
Cloverseed, 7064 lbs	$7 50
Timothy	$2 50@2.75
Flaxseed	$3.15
Wool	75@80
Butter	30

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour ₱ bbl	$6.50@7.00
Extra do do	5.50
White Wheat	1.35
Red Wheat	1.30
Rye	1.00
Corn	.75
Oats	.55
Cloverseed	6.00
Eggs	.12
Dried Apples	1.50
Butter	.30
Ham	.12
Lard	.10
Ham	.10
Shoulder	8
Sides	8
Tallow	9

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS—new and improved styles—just received and for sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

A Curious Chapter on Food.

The diversity prevailing in different nations in reference to articles of food, seems to confirm in its liberal sense the proverbial saying, that "one man's meat is another man's poison." Many an article of food which is in high esteem in one country is regarded in others with abhorrence, which even famine can hardly surmount.

In the Shetland Islands it is said that crabs and lobsters abound, which the people catch for the London market, but refuse to eat themselves even when half starved! The John Dory is reckoned by epicures one of the choicest of fish; but in Devonshire, where it abounds, and also in Ireland, it used to be thrown away as unfit for food.—There seems to be some superstition connected with this, as it is said that a Devonshire cook flatly refused to dress it. Eels—which are abundant and of good quality in Cumberland and Westmoreland, and also in Scotland—are regarded by the people there with as much disgust as snakes. Skate—which is in high estimation in England—in Ireland is scarcely ever eaten except by the fishermen. Scallops, on the other hand, which are reckoned a dainty in Ireland, are seldom eaten in England; and although they are abundant on many of the coasts, few of the English have an idea that they are eatable. The cuttlefish, (that kind that produces the inky fluid,) although found on our coasts, is not eaten by us; but at Naples it is highly esteemed, and travellers report that it tastes like veal.

Cockchafers are candied, and served up with other confectionery by the Italians.

The hedgehog no one thinks of eating in England, except the gipsies and some who have joined them, and who report that it is better than rabbit.

The sailors in the English and Dutch whale ships do not eat the flesh of the whale; but those in the French whalers (with their well-known skill in cookery), are said to make a palatable dish of it.

By almost all the lower classes in England, venison and game of all kinds are held in abhorrence, and so are fresh figs.

By the Australian savages, frogs, large moths and grubs picked out from the wood, all of which the English settlers turn from with disgust, are esteemed as dainties; but they are shocked at our eating oysters.

Milk as an article of food (except for sucking babies) is loathed by the South Sea Islanders. Goats have been introduced into several of the islands; but the people deride the settlers with using the milk, and ask them why they do not milk their cows. On the other hand, dogs and rats are favorite articles of food with them. These last, as is well known, are often eaten by the Chinese, who also eat salted earth-worms, and a kind of sea slug, which most Europeans will turn from with disgust.

In the narrative of Anson's voyage is a full account of the prejudice of the South Americans (both of Creoles and Indians), against turtle, as poisonous. The prisoners captured on prize ships warned the sailors against it, and for some time lived on bad ship beef; but seeing our men thrive on the turtle they began to eat it—at first sparingly, and at length heartily.

Horseflesh, which most Europeans would refuse to eat, except in great extremity, is preferred by the Tartars to all others; and the flesh of the wild ass' colt was greatly esteemed by the Romans. As for pork, it is on religious grounds that Jews and Mohammedans abstain from it, as the Hindoos do from beef. But the Christians of the East seem to have nearly an equal aversion to it; and the like prevailed till lately in Scotland.

The large shell snail, called escargot, was a favorite dainty with the ancient Romans, and still is so in a great part of the south of Europe, though most Englishmen would be half starved before they would eat it. In Vienna the large wood ants are served up and eaten alive. Small crabs are eaten alive in China. The guana, a large species of lizard, is a great dainty in some of the West Indies. And monkey and alligator are eaten in Africa and South America; and some travelers who have overcome their prejudices pronounced them to be good eating.

Even when the same substances are eaten in different countries, there is a strange difference in the mode of preparing them. Both we and the islanders use butter, but they store it up without salt till it is rancid and sour. We agree with the Abyssinians in liking beef, but they would probably object as much to the roast-beef of Old England as we should to the half-living morsels of raw beef in which they delight. Maize, the Indian corn of America, has been introduced into New Zealand by the Missionaries, and the people cultivate and highly esteem it. But their mode of preparing it for food is to Europeans most disgusting. They steep it in water till it is putrid, and then make it into a kind of porridge which emits a most intolerable stench.—*English Exchange.*

Gen. Sickles on the War.

Gen. Sickles recently made a speech in New York, in which he thus pointedly and beautifully referred to the great struggle for the preservation of the Union. The timid, the hesitating, the grumbling will do well to ponder the prophecy of this veteran Democratic soldier:

"Although withdrawn myself from political life—and this determination has been strengthened by the habits and inclinations of my profession—without a wish or an object to serve through popular favor, I may be permitted, as a citizen, to offer a word of admonition, I might say a leaf from experience of a retired campaigner in the field of politics. When men are tolerated in political conventions who differ in nothing from the enemy except as force differs from intrigue; when officers of great trust are distributed as more plunder among those who do not affect to conceal their disagreement upon the paramount questions of the day, the time has come to provo to those who dare do such things for votes, that more votes are lost than gained by such shameful sacrifices of patriotism to party. This war will annihilate any leader, or party, or institution that stands in its way. Not only to-day, but in future years, must it be the test of all respectable preferment—"How has he stood in the war for the Union?" [That's it.] If in that struggle he has been false, his doom will be that of the Tories of the Revolution—the Federalists of 1812—the Vallandighams of 1863. [Great Applause.] There can be no submission to the demands of the South for a separate nationality. There can be no concessions to the interference of Foreign Powers. [Tremendous Applause.] I know that I speak what is written in the heart of America when I say, "Rather than see the Republic so degraded let the last citizen perish; lay waste the continent; recall the red man from his long exile; and give back to the proud lords of the forest and plain the heritage we took from their fathers."

DIED,

Died at Newcastle, Pa., Nov. 12th, 1863, CHARLES WORRALL, son of Thomas N. and Phœbe D. Colder, of Porter township, this county, aged 3 years, 2 months and 24 days. The child had been on a visit to his grandfather since last June, and died of diptheria.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—[Estate of William Wagoner, dec'd.] Letters testamentary upon the will and testament of William Waggoner, late of Clay township, Huntingdon County, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to the undersigned.
GEORGE WAGONER, Executor.
Nov. 18, 1863-5t

ORPHANS' COURT SALE. [Estate of Robert Wilson, dec'd.] In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned will sell to the premises, at public sale,
On Thursday, 10th of December, 1863,
at 1 o'clock of saidday, all the following real estate, viz That certain farm or tract of land, late of the said Robert Wilson, deceased, situate in Jackson township, in said county, bounded on the north and west by land of Wm. Porter's heirs; on the south by lands of Samuel Powell; and on the east by lands of Cornelius Davis' heirs and John Wilson; containing about one hundred and thirty acres, having thereon erected a log dwelling house and bank barn, with the appurtenances.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments, with interest to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.
SAMUEL STEFFEY, Trustee.
Nov. 18, 1863.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—[Estate of George Black, deceased.] By virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned will sell at public sale on the premises,
On Thursday, 10th of December, 1863,
at 1 o'clock, of said day, the following real estate, viz:—All that certain lot of ground, being lot No 159 in the plan of the borough of Huntingdon and about one-third of lot No. 160 adjoining the same, fronting about 60 feet on Washington street and extending back 200 feet to Mifflin street, adjoining lot of the heirs of William Black, decd., on the west, and lot of Levi Westbrook on the east having thereon erected a two story, weather-boarded, double house, fronting on said Washington street, and a log stable and other necessary outbuildings.
The above lot and part of lot aboumd in choice fruit trees—all in thriving condition. Possession of the above property will be given on the 1st day of April, 1864—the rent of said property payable to the purchaser from confirmation of sale.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchasers.
DAVID BLACK, Trustee.
Nov. 18, 1863.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.
By virtue of authority given to the undersigned Administrators of William Stone, by an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, they will sell at public sale on the premises,
On Friday, 18th of December, 1863,
At one o'clock of said day, all the following real estate, situate in Hopewell township, in said county, bounded on the north by lands of J. T. and J. Shirley; on the east by Rough and Rocky Furnace lands; on the south by lands of Edward Reiland, and on the west by lands of Leonard Weaver; containing 220 Acres, and allowance, more or less, about 100 acres being cleared and under cultivation, having thereon erected a log frame house and log barn. It is a desirable location, being only 1½ miles from Cove station on the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.
JACOB WEAVER,
WILLIAM STONE,
Nov. 18, 1863* Administrators.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. [Estate of James Gwin, dec'd.] Letters of administration upon the estate of James Gwin, late of the borough of Huntingdon, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make payment and those having claims will present them for settlement.
D. P. GWIN, Administrator.
Nov 18, 1863-6t

UNION STEAM MILLS.
WM. R. HUGHES,
WILLMORE,
Cambria county, Pa.,
Dealer in
Cherry, Ash, Poplar, Sugar Maple, White Maple, Bass and Hemlock lumber.
Bills of frame lumber furnished no short notice.
Nov. 13, 1863-3m* WM. R. HUGHES.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD. MAIL	FAST LINE	MAIL ACCOMMODATION	PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS	FAST MODATION	STATIONS.	EASTWARD FAST LINE	PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS	PACIFIC EXPRESS	Thro'gh Mail
P.M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
5 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	N. Hamilton,	.....	.....	1 41	
5 25	.....	.....	5 30	.....	Mt. Union,	11 25	9 45	1 34	
5 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mapleton,	.....	.....	1 25	
5 43	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mill Creek,	.....	9 21	1 18	
5 59	7 40	6 56	6 07	.....	Huntingdon,	11 01	9 21	1 07	
6 15	.....	.....	6 21	.....	Petersburg,	10 47	9 07	12 52	
6 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	12 44	
6 31	.....	.....	6 36	.....	Spruce Creek,	10 35	8 55	12 36	
6 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	12 23	
6 58	.....	.....	7 00	.....	Tyrone,	10 13	8 38	12 15	
7 08	.....	.....	7 10	.....	Tipton,	.....	.....	12 03	
7 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....	12 00	
7 19	.....	.....	7 20	.....	Bell's Mills,	9 54	8 14	11 56	
7 40	8 35	8 20	7 40	.....	Altoona,	9 40	8 00	11 40	
P.M.	P.M.	A. M.	A.M.			P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 1 20 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 2 27 A. M.
The EMIGRANT TRAIN Westward leaves N. Hamilton at 10 28 A. M. and arrives at Huntingdon, 11 25 A M.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—[Estate of Elizabeth Malone, dec'd.] Letters of Administration upon the estate of Elizabeth Malone, late of Franklin township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment. WILLIAM M'CLURE, Administrator.
Nov. 4, 1863-6t

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.
WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE,
On Friday, the 20th of November, 1863,
The following property situate in the village of Mapleton, Huntingdon county, Pa.,
1st. The Brick Tavern Stand, including the maple grove and the necessary out-buildings, covering about two acres of ground
2d The stone building and Warehouse attached, and shoe-shop, together with all necessary outbuildings, comprising two lots of ground 90 by 100 feet.
3d. Two acres of ground through which a never-failing stream of water passes with 32 feet head and fall—an excellent situation for the improvement of water power.
4th. Fifteen Building Lots suitable for business points or private residences.
The above property will be sold between the hours of ten and five o'clock on said day, without reserve, and terms of payment will be made easy for the purchasers.
☞ My father, who resides on the property, will show each parcel to persons wishing to examine them, prior to so on the day of sale.
Nov 41863. JAMES DONALDSON.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S.

☞ An assortment of Card Photographs at Lewis' Book Store

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—[Estate of Sarah E. Decker, dec'd.] Letters of Administration upon the estate of Sarah E. Decker, of Huntingdon borough, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment. N. C. DECKER, Administrator.
Nov. 4, 1863-6.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
All persons interested will please take notice, that the undersigned deputy Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue for Huntingdon county, will attend on the 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month, at the Jackson Hotel, in the borough of Huntingdon, to receive taxes, &c., commencing on the 7th July. JAMES CLARKE.
July 7th, 1863.

POCKET-BOOK LOST!
The subscriber having on the 26th day of September, either in the cars or at Stone on the Broad Top railroad, between Huntingdon and Dudley, lost his Pocket Book, containing his DISCHARGE and other army papers—which would be of no use to any person but the owner.—Any person leaving the same either at the "Globe" office, or at the Post Office in Coalmont will be liberally rewarded by JAMES DAVIS.
Mineraville, Oct. 14, 1863.

VALUABLE FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.
ESTATE OF CHRISTOPHER SWOPE, DEC'D.
Will be exposed to Public Sale,
On Friday, November 27, 1863,
A valuable lime stone farm, situate in West township, 4 miles east of Petersburg, on the Shaver's Creek road, adjoining lands of Jonathan Wilson, George Borst, and others, containing 120 Acres, 100 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation—the balance being well timbered; having thereon erected a two story brick dwelling house, with kitchen in basement, bank barn, and all the necessary outbuildings.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, P. M. Terms made known on day of sale, by ADAM LIGHTNER, BENJ. HARTMAN, Executors.
Oct. 28, 1863-

NEW GOODS
FOR FALL AND WINTER.
Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,
Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at their store in MARKLESBURG, consisting in part of
DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.
Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;
And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at correspondingly low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.
We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.
Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promissees.*
☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.
Wm. March is agent for the Broad Top Railroad Company at Markleburg Station. He is prepared to ship all kinds of grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large and commodious warehouse, farmers can store with him their grain and flour until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.
We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.
WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.
Markleburg, Oct. 28, 1863.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Jos Hildebrand, late of Juniata township, Huntingdon county, deceased. All persons indebted will make payment, and those having claims present them, properly authenticated, to us.
ELIZABETH RIDENOUER,
WILLIAM E. CORBIN,
Oct. 28, 1863.-6t. Admr.

STRAY HEIFER.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Hopewell township, about the first of Sept. last, a red and white spotted Heifer, with a white face, supposed to be about three years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away otherwise she will be disposed of according to law. THEO. FOUSE.
Oct. 28, 1863.

STRAY HEIFER.
Came to the premises of the subscriber in Henderson township, about the first day of September last, a red Heifer, about three years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law. DAVID ISENBERG.
Oct. 21, 1863.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, 17th DISTRICT PENNA. Huntingdon, August 25, 1863.
NOTICE is hereby given that a reward of ten dollars and the reasonable expenses incurred, will be paid to ANY PERSON for the apprehension and delivery of a deserter at the Headquarters of the nearest Provost Marshal. J. D. CAMPBELL,
Sept. 2, 1863. Capt. and Pro. Mar.

UNION REFUGEES.—INFORMATION WANTED.
The undersigned, a Union refugee, who was compelled to leave Rockingham county, Virginia, on the 13th May, 1863, in company with John Young, Henry Mendows and Lehan Morris, on account of their Union sentiments, is desirous of ascertaining the whereabouts of any other refugees from that section, and especially of his father—Nicholas Breedin—who, it is supposed, is now in Ohio.
Any information which may lead to the discovery of the present residence of any of the above persons, will be thankfully received. Address as follows:
RICHARD BREEDIN,
Paradise Furnace, Hunt. Co., Penna.
☞ Papers friendly to the cause will confer a favor on one who has suffered severely for his love for the Union, by publishing the above.

THE PARIS MANTILLA, CLOAK AND FUR EMPORIUM.
No. 920 CHESTNUT Sreet, (formerly No. 708,)
PHILADELPHIA.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO. invite the attention of their Friends to their large and superb stock of
FINE CLOAKS AND FURS,
unparalleled in any former season—
The increased accommodation afforded in our new location, enables us to devote the fullest attention to the
FUR DEPARTMENT,
which will be found well furnished with every description of FINE CLASS FURS, which will be guaranteed as represented, or the money paid will be refunded.
ORDERS per mail will be carefully attended to, and delivered. Express charges paid, any distance inside of 100 miles. J. W. PROCTOR & CO.
Sep 9, 1863-1y. No. 920 Chestnut street, Phila.

EYRE & LANDELL,
Fourth & Arch Sts,
PHILADELPHIA.,
ARE OPENING
FOR FALL TRADE,
French MERINOES,
Good BLACK SILKS,
Dark Figured SILKS,
New PLAID SILKS,
New Fancy PLANNELS,
BALMORAL PETTICOATS,
Red, White and Blue FLANNELS, etc.
Sept. 9, 1863-3m.

VARNISHES, PAINTS & GLASS.
WE offer to Dealers, Coach-makers, and House Painters, at the very lowest nett cash prices the best Coach and Cabinet Varnishes; Pure White Lead; French and American Zinc; Chrome Greens and Yellows, Drop and Ivory Blacks, and a full assortment of all the finer colors—such as Vermillions, Lakes, Tube Colors, &c., also, Paint and Varnish Brushes, of the best make. Glazier's Diamonds and Points; Paint Mills; single and double thick Glass, of all descriptions, and all Materials used by House and Coach Painters—which we can sell as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other house, from the fact that we keep down our expenses by conducting our business personally.
Mr. RAU—one of the firm—for many years manufactured the Varnishes, sold by the late C. Schrack. We feel confident that our Varnishes, are equal, if not superior, to any manufactured in this country. We warrant them to give entire satisfaction, and if not as represented, the money will be refunded. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. A liberal discount made to the trade.
FELTON & RAU.
Nos. 136 & 138 NTH FOURTH Street, corner Cherry, Oct 14, 1863-6m PHILADELPHIA.

FANCY FURS, FANCY FURS.

JOHN FARRERA,
718 ARCH Street,
below Eighth, south side,
PHILADELPHIA,
Importer & Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of FANCY FURS, for Ladies' and Children's wear.
I desire to return my thanks to my friends of Huntingdon and the surrounding Counties, for their very liberal patronage extended to me during the last few years, and would say to them that I have now in store, of my own Importation and Manufacture, a very extensive assortment of all the different kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, for Ladies and Children, that will be worn during the Fall and Winter seasons.
Being the direct Importer of all my Furs from Europe, and having them manufactured under my own supervision, enables me to offer my customers and the public a much handsomer Set of Furs for the same money. Ladies please give me a call before purchasing!
☞ Remember the name, number and street: John Farrera, (New Fur Store, 718 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
Sept. 16, 1863.-3m

AGENCY,
FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS'
CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.
ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to
W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.
August 12, 1863.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE PROPRIETORS OF THE
CIRARD HOUSE,
PHILADELPHIA,
Respectfully call the attention of Business men and the traveling community, to the superior accommodation and comfort offered in their establishment.
KANAGA, FOWLER & CO.
August 26, 1863-3m

1863.
FALL AND WINTER
FASHIONS!
ROBT. KING,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Hill St., one door west of Carmon's Store,
HAS A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS.
His assortment consists of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and
PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,
the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.
Huntingdon, Oct 7-3m

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!
A NEW ARRIVAL OF
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, etc.
JOHN H. WESTBROOK informs the public that he has just received a new stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all sizes and kinds to suit every body.
Also, Hats, Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Morocco and Linning Skins, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.
Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.
Huntingdon, Oct. 7, 1863.

1863. CLOTHING. 1863.
H. ROMAN.
NEW
CLOTHING
FOR
FALL AND WINTER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.
For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at
H. ROMAN'S,
opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.
Huntingdon, Sept. 23, 1863.

HARDWARE
AND
CUTLERY

PENNSYLVANIA, SS.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The President of the United States, by his Proclamation, bearing date on the third day of this month, has invited the citizens of the United States to set apart

THURSDAY, THE TWENTY SIXTH OF NOVEMBER, NEXT,

as a day of thanksgiving and prayer. Now

I, ANDREW G. CURTIN,

Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby recommend, that the people of Pennsylvania do set apart and observe the said day accordingly, and that they do especially return thanks to Almighty God, for the gathered harvests of the fruits of the Earth,—

For the prosperity with which he has blessed the industry of our people,—

For the general health and welfare which He has graciously bestowed upon them,—

And for the crowning mercy by which the blood-thirsty and devastating enemy was driven from our soil by the valor of our brethren, freemen of this and other States,—

And that they do especially pray for the continuance of the blessings which have been heaped upon us by the Divine Hand,—

And for the safety and welfare and success of our brethren in the field, that they may be strengthened to the overthrow and confusion of the rebels now in arms against our beloved Country;—

So that Peace may be restored in all our borders, and the Constitution and Laws of the land be everywhere within them, re-established and sustained.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-eighth.

By the Governor: A. G. CURTIN.

ELI SLIFER, Secy. of the Commonwealth.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The President of the United States, by Proclamation, bearing date on the Seventeenth day of October, inst., has called for THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND VOLUNTEERS, to recruit the regiments now in the field from the respective States: And whereas, By information received this day, the quota of the State of Pennsylvania under said call is declared to be THIRTY-EIGHT THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT MEN, (38,268;) And whereas, The President, in his said Proclamation, requests the Governors of the respective States to assist in raising the force thus required:

Now, therefore, I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do earnestly call on the good and loyal freemen of this Commonwealth, to enlist in the service of the United States, under the Proclamation aforesaid, so that the required quota may be made up before the Fifth day of January next, on which day the President announces that a draft will commence for any deficiency that may then exist in the same.

The freemen of Pennsylvania enlisting under this call will be attached to regiments from this State. All who are willing to enlist are requested to present themselves at once, for that purpose, to the United States Provost Marshals' recruiting and mustering offices, in the respective cities, towns and counties. They will receive the following sums as allowance, pay, premium, and bounty, viz:

To every recruit who is a *veteran volunteer*, as defined in General Orders of the War Department of June 25, 1863, No. 191, for recruitin gveteran volunteers, one month's pay in advance, and a bounty and premium amounting, to $402. To all other recruits not veterans, accepted and enlisted as required in existing Orders, one months pay in advance, and in addition a bounty and premium amounting to $302.

Any further information desired can be obtained from the Provost Marshals of the respective districts.

In making this appeal to the good and loyal freemen of Pennsylvania, I feel entire confidence that it will be effectually responded to. The approaching expiration of the term of enlistment of the men now in the field renders it necessary to replenish our regiments. Let us maintain the glory which their valor and conduct have reflected on the Commonwealth, and let our people show, by their promptness and alacrity on this occasion, that they have not abated in courage or love of country, or in the determination that the unholy rebellion, already stunned and staggering, shall be utterly crushed and extinguished.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three and of the Commonwealth the eighty-eighth.

By the Governor; A. G. CURTIN.

ELI SLIFER, Secy. of the Commonwealth.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

The year that is drawing to its close has been filled with the blessings of fruitful fields and healthful skies. To these bounties, which are so constantly enjoyed that we are prone to forget the source from which they come, others have been added which are of so extraordinary a nature that they cannot fail to penetrate and soften even the heart which is habitually insensible to the ever watchful providence of Almighty God. In the midst of a civil war of unequalled magnitude and severity, which has sometimes to invite and provoke the aggressions of foreign States, peace has been preserved with all nations, order has been maintained, laws have been respected and obeyed, and harmony has prevailed everywhere except in the theatre of military conflict. While that theatre has been greatly contracted by the advancing armies and navies of the Union The needful diversions of wealth and strength, from the fields of peaceful industry, to the national defence, have not arrested the plow, the shuttle, or the ship. The axe has enlarged the borders of our settlements, and the mines, as well of iron and coal as the precious metals, have yielded even more abundantly than heretofore. The population has steadily increased, notwithstanding the waste that has been made in the camp, the siege and the battlefield, and the country, rejoicing in the conscientiousness of augmented strength and vigor, is permitted to expect a continuance of years, with a large increase of freedom no human counsel hath designed. Notwithstanding the mortal hand had worked on these great things, they are gracious gifts of the Most High God, who, while dealing with us in anger for our sins, hath nevertheless remembered mercy. It has seemed to me fit and proper that they should be solemnly, reverently and gratefully acknowledged as with one heart and voice by the whole American people. I do, therefore, invite my fellow citizens in all parts of the United States, and also those who are at sea and those who are sojourning in foreign lands, to set apart and observe the last Thursday in November next as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to our beneficent Father who doth reside in the heavens, and I recommend them that, while offering up the ascriptions justly due to him for such singular deliverances and blessings, they do also, with humble penitence for our national perverseness and disobedience commend to his tender care all those who have become widows and orphans or suffering in the civil strife in which we are unavoidably engaged, and fervently implore the interposition of the Almighty hand to preserve the health of the nation and to restore it, as soon as it may be consistent with the divine purposes, to the full enjoyment of peace, harmony, tranquility and Union.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this third day of October, in the year of our Lord 1863, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WM. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

FISHER & SON

Have just Opened and offer to the Public,

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

THE PUBLIC

Will please call and examine our Goods.

FISHER & SON.

Sept 30, 1863.

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. CUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, Sept 30, 1863.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, Sept. 30, 1863.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

Sept 30, 1863.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

JUST OPENED AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.

A LARGE STOCK

AND

FULL ASSORTMENT,

AT PRICES

TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES

SILVER AND GOLD,

AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,

Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.

The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

FOR BARGAINS,

CALL AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S STORE.

Huntingdon, Sept 30, 1863.

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

☞ Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by

J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE.

The undersigned would respectfully invite your attention to his well selected stock of Fine Gold and Silver WATCHES, Fine Gold JEWELRY, of every kind and variety of styles—comprising all of the *newest and most beautiful designs.*

Also, SOLID SILVER WARE, *equal to coin*—and the best make of *Silver Plated Ware.* Each article is *warranted* to be as *represented.*

☞ Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired and satisfaction guaranteed.

JACOB HARLEY,

(Successor to Stouffer & Harley.)

No. 622 Market St., Phila.

Sept 9, 1863-3m.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD. MAIL	FAST LINE	EXPRESS	PHILADA. EXPRESS	BALTIMORE EXPRESS	STATIONS.	EASTWARD THROUGH EXPRESS	FAST LINE	MAIL
P.M.	P.M.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.		P.M.	A.M.	P.M
4 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	N. Hamilton,	.....	.....	12 25
4 54	.....	.....	.....	5 05	Mt. Union,...	10 42	.....	12 29
5 04	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mapleton,.....	.....	.....	12 11
5 09	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mill Creek,...	.....	.....	12 06
5 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	Coal Siding,..	.....	.....	12 01
5 23	7 05	6 25	4 20	5 20	Huntingdon,	10 21	9 21	11 52
5 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	Petersburg,..	10 06	.....	11 46
5 48	.....	.....	.....	.....	Barree,.....	.....	.....	11 35
5 54	.....	.....	.....	6 00	Spruce Creek,	9 54	8 54	11 26
6 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	11 10
6 19	.....	.....	.....	6 21	Tyrone,.....	9 35	8 38	11 00
6 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	Tipton,.....	.....	.....	10 48
6 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fostoria,.....	.....	.....	10 42
6 45	.....	.....	.....	6 39	Bell's Mills,..	9 14	8 14	10 29
7 00	8 39	7 40	6 55	.....	Altoona,.....	8 40	8 00	10 25
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.		P.M.	A.M.	A.M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 1 15 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 2 27 A. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Saturday, Aug. 29, 1863, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	DOWN TRAINS. Morn'g A. M.	Even'g P. M.
LE 5 40	LE 7 30	Huntingdon,	AR 11 05	AR 9 00
5 57	7 50	McConnellstown,	10 45	8 43
6 04	8 00	Pleasant Grove,	10 36	8 35
6 20	8 15	Marklesburg,	10 22	8 20
6 33	8 30	Coffee Run,	10 07	8 03
6 40	8 40	Rough & Ready,	10 00	7 55
6 53	8 55	Cove,	9 48	7 40
7 07	9 07	Fisher's Summit,	9 45	7 35
AR 7 12	AR 9 20	Saxton,	LE 9 30	LE 7 20
LE 7 20	LE 9 30		AR 9 25	AR 7 10
7 40	9 50	Riddlesburg,	9 05	6 50
7 50	10 00	Hopewell,	8 55	6 40

BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.

8 05	10 15	Piper's Run,	8 40	6 25
8 35	10 45	Hamilton,	8 16	5 55
AR 8 50	AR 11 00	Bloody Run,	LE 8 00	LE 5 40

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 7 20	LE 9 30	Saxton,	AR 8 30	LE 7 20
				AR 7 10
7 35	9 45	Coalmont,	8 15	6 55
7 40	9 50	Crawford,	8 05	6 35
AR 7 50	AR 10 00	Dudley,	LE 8 00	LE 6 30
		Broad Top City,		

READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 3 A. M., and 2 00 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 2.15 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 9.15 the same morning.

Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $3 35 and $2 80. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8 15 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave TAMAQUA at 8.30 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 2.15 P. M. for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

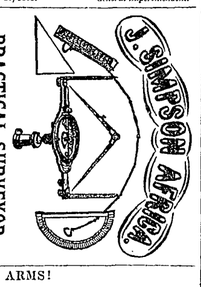
Trains leave POTTSVILLE—9.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG and NEW-YORK.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.50 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 5.00 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

April 20, 1863. G. A. NICOLLS, *General Superintendent.*



TO ARMS!

RUSH TO THE STORE OF

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

and see the new and elegant assortment of Goods he has just received consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware, Hardware,
Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Store, at Coffee Run Station, at unusually low prices. The public are invited to call and examine his Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a liberal share of the general patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store their grain till ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

June 10, 1863-tf

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c., TAKEN.—ABSIDY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockery ware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Fitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are offering on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

BIRNBAUM'S

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

ON HILL STREET,

A few doors west of Lewis' Book Store,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Photographs and Ambrotypes Taken in the Best Style.

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Table and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16 1855.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want fashionable Goods

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at GWIN'S.

MICA LAMP CHIMNEYS—Just received at the hardware store of JAS. A. BROWN.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!! Just received from the Onondago Salt Company, Syracuse, N. Y., to be sold on commission, either wholesale or retail, 200 BARRELS and 1000 SACKS of SALT. Oct. 31, 1860 FISHER & SON.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

J. D. CAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 15, 1863

J. H. O. CORBIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office on Hill Street.
Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST.
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1859.

WILLIAM AFRICA
HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,
ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.
Office removed to opposite the Exchange Hotel, on Railroad street, Huntingdon, Pa. April 7, 1863.

THE JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. MORRISON, Proprietor

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 26, '63.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM
Founder, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

POCKET TESTAMENTS,
A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOK BINDING.
Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

FOR THE LADIES.
A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LADIES' FURS, a splendid variety. Cheap by FISHER & SON.

ENVELOPES—By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

WRAPPING PAPER! A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P GWIN'S where you will find the largest assortment in town.

SCHOOL BOOKS.
Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at *LEWIS' BOOK, AND STATIONERY STORE.*

MUSIC THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawm—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved instructors—Welland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Belisk's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Bass Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

GOLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store Sept. 3, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

READY RECKONER. A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

ENVELOPES, wholesale and retail, for sale LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kin l of Goods, goto D. P. GWIN'S.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

THE largest stock of De Laines in town by FISHER & SON.

PAPER! PAPER!! Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at *LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS, For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2.00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!! Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

TRACING MUSLIN, DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER *White and Colored Card Paper,* For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

1863. THE 1863.
LARGEST AND BEST
STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

AT

LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles

OF

Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,

FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building, and examine our stock and prices.

MILITARY BOOKS.

REVISED ARMY REGULATIONS.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The book is an octavo of 560 pages, is elegantly printed on fine paper, with new bold type, and has an *admirable exhaustive index,* for which every officer will be grateful, the moment his eye rests upon it, as no former edition has ever had an index, and the want of one has been long felt in the Army.

The Appendix embraces the Articles of War, containing many important corrections: also, selections from the Military Acts of Congress, including those passed at the last session.

PRICE $2, 00. FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

CAVALRY TACTICS,

[AUTHORIZED EDITION.]

By Major William Gilham, U. S. A,

Just published and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.—Complete in one volume. Price $1.00.

UNITED STATES INFANTRY TACTICS.

For the instruction, exercise, and manoeuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Riflemen, prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War, May 1st, 1861, containing the school of the soldier; the school of the company; instruction for skirmishers, and the general calls; the calls for skirmishers, and the school of the battalion: including the articles of war and a dictionary of military terms.

Complete in one volume. Price $1.25. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

ALSO,

THE HANDY BOOK

FOR THE

UNITED STATES SOLDIER,

On coming into service: containing a complete system of instruction in the School of the Soldier, with a preliminary explanation of the formation of a Battalion on Parade, the Position of the officers, &c., &c., being a first book or introduction to authorized U.S. Infantry Tactics, just published. Price 25 cents. For sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ALSO,

Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry TACTICS,

Complete in 2 vols. Price $1.50. For sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

☞ The Books sent by mail to any address on the receipt of the price.

Huntingdon May 28, 1861.

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CONSTABLE'S SALES, ATTACHMENTS, SUMMONS, SUBPŒNAS, SCHOOL ORDERS, LEASES FOR HOUSES, COMMON BONDS, WARRANTS, ATTACHT EXECUTIONS, EXECUTIONS, DEEDS, MORTGAGES, JUDGMENT NOTES, NATURALIZATION P'KS, JUDGMENT BONDS, FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
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Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
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Bristol Board,

Flat Cap Paper,
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Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,

White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets, For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

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50.000,

BEST QUALITY

WHITE, BUFF, ORANGE, YELLOW, AND FANCY

ENVELOPES,

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STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,

CAN NOW BE HAD

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A FINE ASSORTMENT,

FOR SALE

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BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

PENS! PENS!! PENS!!!

GET THE BEST!

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!

C. BARNARD'S

Celebrated "Corrugated Metal" Pens

ARE FOR SALE

AT LEWIS BOOK STORE,

Agent for the county.

PRICES—25 cts. per dozen or $2 per gross.

THE "CORRUGATED METAL" PENS, made by C. BARNARD, are the best Commercial and School Pens, without exception to any—They are used by all the principal Banks and Government Departments, Public and Private Schools; also, by the most prominent Commercial Houses throughout the United tates and Canada.

But a short time has elapsed since

C. BARNARD'S PENS

have been introduced into the United States, still a marked preference is given them over all others for the following reasons: The "Corrugated Metal" PENS do not corrode; they will not splutter or cut through the thinnest paper; they have an easy gliding motion, a certainty of equally diffusing the ink, softness of point, and great durability.

The following testimonials, selected from numerous others, are respectfully submitted:

I have used the Metallic Pens of Mr. C. Barnard and highly approve of them. C. BARSTOW,
President of St. Nicholas Bank, New York.

We have used the Pens of Mr. Barnard, and find them to be as he represents, and take pleasure in recommending them to the public. WELL, FARGO & CO.,
A. MULLIGAN, *Cashier.*

C. Barnard's Pens have been tried, and are highly approved in this office. S. O. OGDEN,
Auditor U. S. Custom House, New York.

Having tried the corrugated Pens made by Mr. Barnard, I can recommend them as excellent.
SAMUEL L. BREES E,
Commandant Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

We add ours to above recommendations.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., New York.

I have no hesitation in saying Barnard's Pens are decidedly the best i have ever used. C. HAY,
Agent United States Express Co., New York.

We can confidently recommend Mr. C. Barnard's Anti Corrosive Pens as the best ever brought under our notice without exception.
WILKINSON, TETON & CO.,
Park Place, New York.
T. B. HUGHS, *Cashier.*

We have been using the Pens of Mr. C. Barnard, and take great pleasure in recommending them to the public, as they are an excellent article, and all he represents them to be. A. J. CLINTON,
Secretary Eagle Insurance Co., New York.

Upon trial we have found Mr Barnard's Pens to be excellent. FRED, PROBT & CO., New York.

I would recommend Mr. Barnard's Pens as a superior article to any I have used.
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We add ours to the above recommendations.
UNDERHILL, HAVILAND & CO., New York.

Of all Pens I have ever used, Mr. Barnard's have given me more satisfaction, and I can recommend them to the public as being entirely anti-corrosive.
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After six months' constant use of C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pen, we can confidently recommend it as the best metallic pen we have ever used, finding from the above experience that it does not actually corrode.
McKEAN & CO., New York.

C. BARNARD,
Manufacturer of Corrugated Metal Pen,
John treet, Clerkenwell, London.
June 18, 1862.

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A LARGE STOCK

AND

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